

Palestinian council ends meetings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Higher Council of Education, Culture and Science Sunday ended a two-day meeting in Amman. The meeting was called to review the general situation in Arab universities in the Israeli-occupied territories. In Sunday's session the council discussed the subject of a planned "open Palestinian university." Dr. Walid Gamhawi, who was charged with following up the matter, reported that the Jordanian government has given its consent in principle to host the projected university in Amman. The council had reviewed a report submitted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative at the UNESCO on the organisation's role in supporting Arab educational and cultural programmes in the occupied lands. The council also heard a comprehensive report on higher educational institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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'Eid Al Adha begins on Aug. 26

AMMAN (J.T.) — Monday, Aug. 26, will be the first day of 'Eid Al Adha in Jordan, according to a statement by Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mheilan on Sunday. He said in the new moon of Dul Al Hijja (Arabic lunar month) was spotted Saturday and therefore Monday, Aug. 26, which falls 10 days later, will be the day of the feast. Al Adha feast marks the end of the pilgrimage season to Mecca and is celebrated in all parts of the Muslim World. In Jordan, there will be religious ceremonies, a normal practice on such a feast and all government departments and public institutions will be closed for several days.

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Zambia gives refuge to Obote

USAKA (R) — Milton Obote, ousted twice from the presidency of Uganda, is in Zambia where he has been given refuge on humanitarian grounds. Home Affairs Minister Frederick Chomba announced Sunday. Mr. Chomba said he former Ugandan leader, toppled in a bloodless coup last month, had arrived in Lusaka on Thursday aboard a special Kenya Airways plane accompanied by 50 Ugandans who were also seeking asylum.

Tanzanian leader arrives in Muscat

BAHRAIN (R) — Tanzanian President-designate Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Muscat Sunday on a two-day official visit. The Oman News Agency reported. Mr. Mwinyi, named last week to succeed President Julius Nyerere in October (See page 4), is expected to go on to Saudi Arabia to perform the Hajj.

Cairo studying Libyan expulsions

CAIRO (AP) — The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is "studying" Libyan statements "concerning the recent expulsions of large numbers of Egyptian workers, a ministry official said Sunday. The official, who declined to be named, according to ministry rules, told reporters that Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid had told a recent conference for Egyptian expatriates that Egypt will not allow the rights of Egyptians working in Libya to be violated.

Israel ratifies free trade pact

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's cabinet on Sunday approved a free trade agreement with the United States, gradually lifting all restrictions on commerce between the two countries over the next 10 years, a cabinet statement said. The pact is the first of its kind between the United States and another country. Industry Ministry officials said it was expected to boost Israeli exports to the United States by \$200 million in the next two years.

Oman buys Tornado fighters

BAHRAIN (AP) — The Sultanate of Oman has purchased eight Tornado jet fighters from Britain, the Gulf News Agency reported Sunday. It said that the Omani deputy prime minister for defence and security affairs, Sheikh Fahd bin Taimour Al Sa'eed, has signed an agreement in London for the Tornados.

Main Sikh party to contest polls

NEW DELHI (R) — India's main Sikh political party indicated Sunday that it would contest Punjab state polls next month although it preferred later elections for security reasons. The Press Trust of India news agency said Harbansingh Longowal, president of the Akali Dal party, told reporters a final decision would be made Monday. "But the Akali Dal has never run away from the field," Mr. Longowal said.

Murphy leaves saying he will report to Reagan and Shultz on results of talks

A Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy ended a six-day Middle East tour on Sunday saying he was returning to Washington to report to President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on the outcome of his talks in the area.

In a departure statement, Mr. Murphy said the U.S. remained conditionally willing to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to help launch a process aimed at Middle East peace. "I came out on this trip to take stock of prospects for the peace process. I have come twice to Amman in order to have the fullest opportunity to discuss with His Majesty and the prime minister how to move the peace forward. The objective remains to

chart a feasible and expeditious course for the entire process — not just one meeting. The U.S. remains willing to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group if it contributes to launching us on such a course," Mr. Murphy said in his statement.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday confers with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy (left) in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al-Jasem (Petra photo).

advance the cause of peace. I have heard their views on how best to proceed with the sympathy and understanding which their friendship with us commands. In each capital, I found concern about how this year 1985, this year of opportunity, can be exploited in practical ways. The challenges do not dismay us. I will now return to Washington to report that I have learned during this trip to the president and the secretary of state as they consider what we can reasonably do to support whatever steps the parties in the region may be able to take in coming weeks."

Mr. Murphy's arrival in Amman last week had raised speculation that a meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team was imminent. However, Mr. Murphy travelled to Israel on Thursday for talks with Israeli leaders and arrived in Egypt on Monday to continue his mission. He returned to Amman Saturday and held discussions with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai immediately after arrival.

The U.S. envoy was received by His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday. But the Jordanian news agency, Petra, which reported the meeting, did not give any details on the substance of the issues discussed.

Responding to Mr. Murphy's departure statement, an unidentified Jordanian government spokesman was quoted by Reuters as saying:

"The statement is in harmony with the Jordanian perspective and reaffirms the United States' continued commitment to the

Beirut braces for new surge in fighting after supermarket bomb

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militiamen battled with tanks and rockets in hills east of Beirut Sunday, killing six civilians, as authorities braced for a surge of factional bloodletting after a car bomb killed 55 people in a supermarket in a mostly Christian area.

Police said charred remains of four bodies, one a woman, were dug out Sunday from the rubble of the devastated Melki Supermarket in east Beirut suburb of Antelias as people inspected the damaged shops and their nearby apartments.

Another woman among the 120 wounded in Saturday's car bomb carnage died at hospital Sunday, police said.

As families buried their dead in private funerals Sunday, east Beirut militia commanders accused fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) led by Walid Junblat of carrying out the bombing and vowed revenge.

The Voice of Lebanon radio, mouthpiece of the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia, claimed PSP militiamen of rigging

the car with 250 kilograms of explosives in their mountain stronghold of Aley east of Beirut and driving it to Antelias.

"Lebanese Forces" chieftains pledged Saturday that "our revenge will be as powerful as their crimes."

Former President and Finance Minister Camille Chamoun accused Justice Minister Nabih Berri, leader of the powerful Shiite Muslim Amal militia, of masterminding the bombing.

No-one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.

Fifteen people were killed last Wednesday when a car bomb exploded outside an apartment block in east Beirut's suburb of Sadd Al Boushrich.

Amid the accusations, "Lebanese Forces" gunners fought sporadic battles in hills above Beirut and across the capital's dividing green line with Amal and PSP fighters.

"Lebanese army troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel fired barrages from 90-mm guns on U.S.-built M-48 tanks against PSP militia positions around the

army's mountaintop garrison at Souq Al Gharb east of Beirut. The fighting followed a sustained bombardment of Souq Al Gharb from PSP men using multi-barrelled rocket launchers, police said.

Meanwhile, Muslim leaders and clerics blamed Israel for the bombings.

Despite official differences with the leaders of the east side of Beirut, we cannot but condemn these barbaric acts which kill only the innocent," said Assem Kanso, head of the pro-Syrian Arab Baath Party.

Sunni Muslim Prime Minister Rashid Karani said that "big, influential quarters" must be planning and executing the attacks.

In a statement reflecting the near-paralysis of his government, he asked: "Shall I relinquish responsibility in these conditions, what good will that do? Shall I remain where I am without being able to rid people of these burdens?"

Shortly after the car-bombing

30 injured in Tehran explosion

LONDON (R) — A bomb planted in a pickup van wounded at least 30 people in a southwestern district of Tehran Sunday, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency, received in London, said two of the 30 hurt were critically injured in the 2.30 p.m. (1100 GMT) explosion in Bab-alayan street.

Rescue workers rushed to the scene and IRNA said a crowd of onlookers shouted slogans condemning "agents of the United States who are believed to have planted the bomb in retaliation for the massive participation of the people in the presidential elections on Friday." (See page 2).

The blast damaged 16 cars and broke windows within a radius of 150 metres, IRNA said.

'Peace Now' protests against occupation of Hebron home

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli "Peace Now" movement staged a demonstration in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron Sunday against the occupation of the home of an Arab family by three Knesset (Israeli parliament) members.

The demonstrators also booed Ariel Sharon, a former Israeli defence minister and serving industry minister, who visited the town to show support for the parliamentarians' demand that the occupation authorities allow more Jewish settlements around Hebron and permit Jews to take up residence in the centre of West Bank towns.

Israel Radio said four of the protesters were arrested. "I'm convinced the day will come when Jews will be the majority in Hebron," Sharon told reporters.

Three parliamentarians of the extremist Tehiya Party spent their fourth day in the flat on Sunday.

They began their occupation after the army expelled from the flat settlers from nearby Kiryat Arba. Security forces have made no move against the Knesset members, who enjoy parliamentary immunity from arrest.

The apartment belongs to a Palestinian family, which was earlier evicted by Jewish settlers who claimed that the flat was purchased from its owner. Apparently, the apartment is one of the hundreds of Arab properties involved in fraudulent sales by an organised network whose existence was recently confirmed by an Israeli court. The network used to sell Arab-owned land and property to Jews and "legalise" the deals with forged signatures of their actual owners.

Reports said Sunday the atmosphere was tense in Hebron and several Arab notables have warned the military governor of grave consequences if sit-in continued.



His Majesty King Hussein receives U.S. Congressman George Crockett on Sunday (Petra photo).

Abu Jihad accuses U.S. of bowing to Israeli pressure

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has strongly criticised the American administration for what he called its "reluctance" to fix a date to start a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and accused the U.S. of bowing to Israeli pressure on the issue.

Khalil Al Wazir, deputy military commander of the PLO, told the Jordan Times on Sunday that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who left Amman on Sunday after a six-day visit to the Middle East, failed to give a reply on a list of Palestinian delegates proposed as members of the joint delegation by the PLO and did not set any date to begin the proposed dialogue.

During Mr. Murphy's first visit to Jordan last week, "which came later than scheduled," the U.S. envoy did not bring Washington's response to the list as was expected, Mr. Wazir (Abu Jihad) said. Nor did the U.S. envoy do that during his second visit to Jordan, he added.

Mr. Wazir said he believed the American "reluctance" to start the dialogue was due to three reasons: first, Israeli pressure on the U.S. administration against meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; second, an American belief that any meeting with delegates proposed by the PLO would imply a de facto recognition of the PLO; and third, the U.S. "would like to have guarantees that the meeting would eventually lead to direct negotiations."

"Israel is applying pressure and blackmail on the U.S. administration to prevent it from talking to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the PLO is represented through delegates designated by the organisation's executive committee," he said. "The U.S. is also reluctant to start the dialogue under the pretext that it would mean a de facto recognition of the PLO," he added.

Mr. Wazir reiterated the PLO's rejection of direct talks with Israel

and international issues of mutual concern were also discussed by Mr. Arafat and President Hussein.

During his stay in Amman, which coincided two visits by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Mr. Arafat held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on prospects for an early dialogue between American officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for preliminary talks on Middle East peace.

However, results of the talks between the King and the U.S. envoy did not signal a breakthrough for such a meeting to take place soon.

Mr. Murphy's visit to the region took him to Israel and then Egypt before he made another stopover in Amman and then he flew back to Washington.

In Amman on Saturday, Mr. Arafat inaugurated a two-day meeting of the 30-member Palestine Higher Council of Education, Culture and Sciences.

Bilateral relations, pan-Arab and international issues of mutual concern were also discussed by Mr. Arafat and President Hussein.

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Peres rejects proposal to break off contacts on peace efforts

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres rejected a proposal Sunday that Israel break off contacts on the Middle East peace process if a U.S. envoy meets a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team, a senior official said.

The suggestion in a cabinet meeting came from Moshe Arens, a former defence minister and now a minister without portfolio, apparently to stress Israel's objections to a proposed meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the joint delegation.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, quoted Mr. Arens as saying that Israel should announce that a meeting between the U.S. envoy and the joint delegation would "bring about the failure of the talks."

But Mr. Peres replied that Israel had already told Mr. Murphy it opposed the meeting and objected to the proposed composition of the Palestinian delegation, which included members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Crockett did not mention the names of the PLO members with whom he had met.

During his speech, Mr. Crockett outlined the various campaigns by the Jewish lobby in the U.S. to raise funds. These funds, he said, would later be used to finance election campaigns and support American friends of Israel as candidates for Congress elections.

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King receives Crockett

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received at the Royal Court U.S. Congressman George Crockett and his aides, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported. It did not give details of the meeting and discussions.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Crockett and his aides were received by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. During their meeting at the army headquarters Sharif Zaid and Mr. Crockett discussed issues of common concern.

The U.S. congressman, who arrived in Jordan Friday upon an invitation of the Jordan chapter of World Affairs Council (WAC), visited the Bagha refugee camp west of Amman. Mr. Crockett was received by the camp's director Saher Sakhrh, who also briefed him on the services offered to the camp by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA).

On Saturday, Mr. Crockett and his aides met with members of the Jordan chapter of the WAC. The congressman delivered a speech during the meeting saying that he arrived in Jordan to meet with government officials in order to hear more views on how to reach a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem.

Petra quoted Mr. Crockett as saying that he was interested to hear more views on how to reach a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem.

Mr. Crockett told WAC members that he had met with members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and that he was ready to meet with PLO members again "anytime and anywhere."

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Belgian vessel hit in apparent Iranian attack

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — A Belgian-registered oil products carrier was attacked by planes in the Gulf on Sunday in what shipping sources saw as Iranian retaliation for Iraq's raid on its Kharg Island oil terminal three days ago.

"I have been attacked by planes, hit near the funnel," the 26,134 gross ton motor vessel Naess Leopard said in a Mayday distress call heard by the sources in Bahrain.

They told Reuters the ship radioed at 10:06 a.m. (0706 GMT) that it had been hit 25 miles east of northern Qatar, an area where Iranian planes have previously struck at least 18 vessels.

They said tugs were alongside the Naess Leopard, but one source said it was able to proceed under its own power. There was no word of casualties among the crew, though to be mostly Belgians.

The sources said the Naess Leopard was believed to have been to Sirri Island, a makeshift Iranian oil terminal, to off-load U.S. kerosene.

Mr. Mitterrand is closely tied to Mr. Mitterrand by personal and political loyalties dating back to the early 1960s.

A bluff, bearded figure committed to maintaining France's nuclear defence policy, he has largely succeeded in avoiding political controversy since 1981 and has even won praise from the right-wing opposition.

Mr. Mitterrand's handling of the affair so far suggests he is determined to act quickly, sacrificing a close associate if necessary, in order to prevent a prolonged Watergate-type scandal.

Hernu may resign over Greenpeace ship bombing

PARIS (R) — Defence Minister Charles Hernu may have to quit in a scandal over reported French involvement in the sabotage sinking of an anti-nuclear protest ship, political sources said Sunday.

The Rainbow Warrior, belonging to the environmental group Greenpeace, was bombed in Auckland harbour on July 10, killing a crewman.

Bernard Tricot, a retired Gaullist, is expected to deliver his report within a few days on whether the bombing was ordered in Paris and who was responsible.

The French press has predicted with rare unanimity that Mr. Tri-

cot will blame the DGSE, the secret service which reports to Mr. Hernu, for what President Francois Mitterrand has already condemned as "a criminal attack which no excuse can justify."

French defence experts say it is out of the question for such an elaborate and costly operation to be launched without high-level clearance.

An anonymous DGSE officer quoted by Le Monde said no agent would set off on such an operation without signed orders from the DGSE chiefs, all senior military officers.

The DGSE is headed by Adm-

iral Pierre Lacoste, a former commander of France's Mediterranean fleet. His deputy is General Roger Emin, formerly defence attaché at the French embassy in Rome.

"It is indisputable that Hernu must have been informed," Jean Rocher, once the head of the DST, the Interior Ministry's counter-espionage agency, said in a radio interview last week.

The newspaper Liberation, describing the affair as "state terrorism," commented: "In most civilised countries, the defence minister would already have given his resignation."

Beirut kidnappers free Iranian photographer

BEIRUT (AP) — Alfred Yaghoubzadeh, a Paris-based Iranian photographer, left Beirut Sunday after he was released by Shi'ite Muslims who held him for 50 days because they believed he was a spy.

Yaghoubzadeh, 26, was freed Friday night but his employers, the Sipa Photo Agency, asked news organisations not to report the release until the photographer was out of Beirut.

Yaghoubzadeh celebrated his freedom with champagne and a "welcome back" cake at a party with more than 20 friends and colleagues Saturday night.

"I'm so happy to be free again because I didn't think I would come out alive," he said at a poolside party at a west Beirut hotel. "I thought I was going to be killed."

He was kidnapped on June 27 by three gunmen in west Beirut's Hamra district.

When he was released, after convincing his captors he was not a spy, the Iranian was barely recognised by friends because his captors had shaved his head. He had grown a long pointed beard and lost weight.

Fingering newly acquired worry beads, Yaghoubzadeh told how he learned he was to be freed after his seven-week ordeal.

"On Thursday, one of the guys came to my cell and said that I was going to be released and that I could have a wash," he said.

"But I'd been promised this before, so I wasn't sure whether to believe him this time. Anyhow I washed and on Friday I waited."

He wept because I didn't think I'd be released. I thought no one would try to get me out."

He said he improved his Arabic while he was held.

"When they repeat orders three or four times, you quickly learn the language," he explained.

Yaghoubzadeh said he was interrogated several times about his work and the pictures he had taken in Lebanon.

Sipa editor-in-chief, Claude Thieret, who flew to Beirut after Yaghoubzadeh's kidnapping, said he had contacted all religious and political groups in West Beirut to secure the photographer's release.

In a statement, Thieret thanked the parties for their efforts to get Yaghoubzadeh out. He did not elaborate on the negotiations that got the Iranian released.

The photographer had been in Lebanon for several months on assignment when he was abducted. He had only just recovered from grenade shrapnel wounds he suffered covering battles in Beirut's refugee camps in May between Palestinians and Shi'ite militiamen.

Yaghoubzadeh's release was apparently not directly linked to the kidnapping of 12 Westerners. The abductions began in March 1984, apparently carried out by the shadowy Islamic Jihad group of Shi'ite fundamentalists.

They have demanded the release of 17 comrades convicted in Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies there in December 1983. Kuwait has refused.



Police commando units load young Cypriots into a truck, after fighting broke out with Lebanese and other Arab tourists in Limassol (AP wirephoto)

Calm restored in Limassol following clashes between Cypriots, Lebanese

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (AP) —

Calm was restored in this summer resort city in south Cyprus Sunday following overnight street brawls and fist fights among groups of young Greek Cypriots and Lebanese and other Arab tourists.

A police statement said police commando units were patrolling the city's northern suburb of Yermasoa where eyewitnesses said at least 10 Arabs were beaten up in restaurants and night spots by angry Cypriots, some of whom had arrived in buses from other towns and villages.

The statement said police had strict instructions from the Interior Ministry and their command to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the bustling port city on the Mediterranean sea 100 kilometres south of Nicosia, the capital.

It did not say what sparked the clashes, during which several shops and cars were smashed, but said that five Greek Cypriots were arrested and police was questioning several persons "from the others."

The statement said that police had intervened as soon as the fist fights broke Saturday night, but

failed to control the situation "because of the large number of persons involved."

Earlier, a police spokesman, who by government regulations cannot be identified, said about 500 persons from each side were involved in the melee that spread to several areas of Yermasoa.

Mobile police units and other reinforcements were brought in and the situation was brought to normal around midnight (1900 GMT) Saturday, the statement said.

Lebanese Ambassador Zeidan M. Zeidan said he did not know the cause of the "regrettable incident which we don't want, and don't favour in a country that has hosted us and where we have to respect the law."

He said he hoped the Cypriot authorities would carry out full investigation and point out those responsible for it.

Thousands of Lebanese fleeing the war in their country and other Arabs, mainly from the Gulf countries live in Cyprus or spend their summer vacations in Cyprus. Limassol has the largest Arab community in the island.

The Cyprus government, keen on

its friendly ties with all Arab countries, encourages Arab business and tourism in the country.

Local newspapers in recent weeks reported several incidents involving local and Arab youths in various Cypriot towns.

Last week, Nicosia newspapers reported that three Lebanese men sexually attacked three young Greek Cypriots after the Cypriots made remarks to the Lebanese wives on a beach at Aya Napa on the eastern coast of the island.

Daoud Mustafa, 30, a bank employee from Cairo, said he was stopped by angry Cypriots in a taxi cab in Limassol Saturday night and asked whether he was an Arab.

"I said yes and they punched me and my friends in the face. Then I said we are Brazilians, and they went away," he said, sitting visibly shaken in a travel agency office.

A British tourist, who refused to be identified, said he rescued an Arab from Cypriot attackers, and was told by an attacker: "We no longer want them here."

Late Saturday, police checked cars coming into Nicosia from Limassol, and posted guards outside night spots in the capital.

Khamenei heads for landslide reelection

LONDON (R) — Forty-six-year-old clergyman Ali Khamenei was Sunday headed for landslide reelection for a second four-year term as president of Iran.

With some 10 million votes counted Mr. Khamenei, leader of the dominant clerical Islamic Republican Party, had won over 87 per cent of the count so far, Tehran Radio said.

An Iranian newspaper meanwhile said Iraq's announcement that it had destroyed Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in an air raid was merely propaganda timed to coincide with the election, and an Iranian diplomat described the attack as unimportant.

Mr. Khamenei's two rivals in Friday's election, lawyer Mah-

moud Khashani, 42, and former Trade Minister Habibollah Asgar-Owadi, 52, had 8.7 and 1.9 per cent of the votes respectively, the radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said.

Mr. Khamenei, who took 95 per cent of the 16.8 million votes in the 1981 presidential election, coordinates Iran's government, parliament and judiciary and chairs the Supreme Defence Council responsible for the conduct of the five-year-old war with Iraq.

Iran's National News Agency IRNA said a bomb was defused in Tehran in a car outside the Agriculture Ministry and a guerrilla killed himself with a grenade he was about to throw at a provincial militia base.

In the first official public comment on the Iraqi air raid on Kharg Island last Thursday, Iran's consul-general in Istanbul said the attack was unimportant.

Muhammad Taheri told a press conference Iran's threat to close the Gulf if Kharg Island was ever destroyed "was still valid," Turkey's Anatolian News Agency reported.

Iran threatened to block the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf, through which a sixth of the Western World's oil supplies pass, after Iraq began attacking tankers and other merchant ships serving Iranian ports.

Oil and shipping sources in the Gulf said they would know next week whether the raid had hit Iran's oil export capacity.

Northern Cyprus suffers from economic setback due to isolation

By Tod Robberson

Reuter

NICOSIA — Breakaway Northern Cyprus suffers from high inflation and shortages and its economy is unlikely to improve much unless it breaks down its isolation from the rest of the world.

Only Turkey recognises the self-proclaimed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which declared independence in 1983, providing it with \$40 million in economic aid, and about half of state revenues last year.

"We are trying to cope," but there is little more we can do with the economy under current circumstances," said finance and economy under-secretary Onur Borman.

She told Reuters inflation was expected to drop to 40 per cent this year after reaching 70 per cent in 1984 after the Turkish lira was made the official currency in May 1983.

Economic experts said inflation, shortages of household and other consumer goods and stunted economic growth were due mainly to lack of air, sea and telecommunications links beyond Turkey.

Cyprus has been divided into a Turkish Cypriot north and Greek

Cypriot south since 1974, when Turkish troops invaded after a Greek-backed coup in Nicosia. About 120,000 people, or 20 per cent of the island's population, live in the north.

Although the north was inherited many of Turkey's economic problems, it has developed ways of trading in foreign currencies to avoid the turbulence associated with the lira.

"We encourage customers to open foreign currency accounts," said Demetris Sayiner, chairman of the Central Bank of Northern Cyprus. "People here want foreign currency because it is safer."

Tanjou Ozyol, general manager of the Turkish Bank in Northern Nicosia, said the north had considered creating a separate currency but added: "I don't see it for at least two years. Without international recognition, there would be no confidence in such a currency."

Officials say imports and exports are moving at a brisk pace through the northern port of Famagusta, the island's busiest merchant port until the 1974 invasion.

Crewmen of ships who travelled south after calling at Famagusta have been jailed by Greek Cypriot authorities on charges of entering the country through an illegal

port.

"They have tried to impose an embargo, but they can't do it," Mr. Ozyol said. "There is only one common language in trade — and that is profit."

Cypriots trade even between the northern and southern halves of Nicosia. "It is not a very large amount. We sell them fish and nuts and some wheat products, and they sell us liquefied gas and petrol," one Turkish Cypriot official said.

"We may have our political differences, but let's face it, when it comes to economic realities, both sides come down to earth," he said.

Ms. Borman said trade with the European Community totalled \$111 million last year, accounting for 85 per cent of Turkish Cypriot exports, mostly agricultural goods, and 55 per cent of imports. Almost all remaining trade was with Turkey, she added.

Ozyol said the north also exports agricultural goods to the Arab World. A daily boat service was started this summer to ferry tourists from Famagusta to the Syrian port of Latakia.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
7:30	News Summary
7:45	Evening Show Cont.
8:00	Close down.
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:00	Koran
17:30	Cartoon
18:00	Children's Programmes
18:30	The Games of Nations
19:00	Programme on the First Aid
19:30	Programme Review
20:00	New Programmes
20:30	News in Arabic
21:00	Arabic Series
21:30	Tomorrow's Programmes
22:15	A Documentary on Petra — Part 2
23:00	News in Arabic
23:10	Religious Programme and signing off
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
17:45	French Programme: Mediterranean esp. 3
19:00	News in French
19:30	Sport Magazine (French)
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Who is the Boss
21:00	Canadian Film
21:30	Skin Deep
22:00	News in English
22:30	Widows
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	& partly on 9560 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Pop Session Cont.
11:00	News Summary
11:30	Pop Session Cont.
12:00	News Bulletin
12:30	Instrumentals
13:00	Over a Cup of Tea
13:30	Concert Hour
14:00	News Summary
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Old Favourites
15:30	The 15th Century A.D.
16:00	Pop Session
16:30	News Summary
17:00	Sports Round-up
17:30	Special Feature
18:00	Newsdesk
18:30	Date with a Star
19:00	Evening Show
19:30	News Summary
20:00	Evening Show Cont.
20:30	News Summary
21:00	Evening Show Cont.

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
CIRCUS	
* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.	
* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.	
FILM	
* "Inherit the Wind" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Library. 644373	
British Council. 6361478	
French Cultural Centre. 637009	
Goethe Institute. 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre. 642403	
Spanish Cultural Centre. 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre. 639777	
Haya Arts Centre. 665195	
Hussein Youth City. 6671816	
Y.W.C.A. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library. 637111	
University of Jordan Library. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Uja' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jerusalem National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount Zion. Jabal Ludd. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Ludd, tel. 62440.	
Dei I Solle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.	
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Al-Jadida, 623541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 678906.	
Armenian Catholic Church Asarbeh, 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Asarbeh, 772561.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asarbeh, 771751.	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 816534, 817534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295.	
Rendow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
04:34	Fajr
06:03	(Sunrise) Duha
12:40	Dhuhr
16:19	'Asr
19:15	Maghrib
20:44	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:15	Agaba (RJ)
08:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
08:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:00	Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
12:30	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
13:15	Istanbul Ankara (RJ)
14:00	Cairo (MS)
14:30	Kuwait (RJ)
16:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:15	Baghdad (RJ)
18:15	Beirut (MEA)
18:30	Cairo, Agaba (RJ)
18:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:30	Kuwait (RJ)
18:30	Bahrein, Doha (RJ)
19:00	Agaba, Cairo (RJ)
19:30	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
01:25	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:50	Frankfurt (LH)
07:50	Damascus, Athens (OA)
08:00	Agaba (RJ)
08:30	Beirut (MEA)
11:00	Bucharest (RJ)
11:30	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:15	Agaba, Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
13:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:30	Kuwait (RJ)
13:30	Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
14:00	Malaga (RJ)
14:15	Bahrain (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (MS)
15:30	Kuwait (RJ)
15:30	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:30	Baghdad (RJ)
20:00	Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
20:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:30	Dhahran (RJ)
20:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:00	Agaba, Cairo (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)
21:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

- Saudi Abha
- Robert Elze
- Rewi

Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summer, with northerly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg. C:

Amman	20/23
Agaba	26/37
Deserts	22/38
Jordan Valley	26/37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Agaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent. Agaba 27 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Sunday rates
Local selling rates in Jds.	
Bahraini dinar	1018/1023
Dutch guilder	123/7
Egyptian guinea	257/5
French franc	45/4
Irqi dinar	358/5
Japanese yen (for 100)	162/2
Kuwaiti dinar	1280/1285
Lebanese lira	23/3
Omani rial	111/5
Saudi riyal	105/7
Saudi riyal	106/1
Swiss crown	46/6
Swiss crown	170/2
Syrian lira	33/7
U.A.E. dirham	105/9
U.K. sterling pound	337/9
U.S. dollar	384/5
W. German mark	139/3

Israeli general who beat 2 Palestinians to death is acquitted

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli general charged with using excessive violence against two Palestinian Arabs who were beaten to death after hijacking a bus was acquitted Sunday by a military disciplinary court, an army spokesman said.

Chief infantry and paratroop officer Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai had been named by an inquiry commission as one of nine military and secret service men who used pistol and rifle butts to beat the hijackers in April 1984.

At the disciplinary hearing, which opened on Friday, Gen. Mordechai testified he had pistol-whipped the Palestinians to force them to disclose whether they had left a bomb on the bus. He was cleared Sunday of charges against him, the spokesman said.

The civilian bus had been on a regular evening run from Tel Aviv to the southern coastal town of Ashkelon when four armed Arabs, residents of Gaza, hijacked it and ordered the driver to head for the nearby Egyptian border.

Security forces stopped the vehicle near the Gaza town of Rafah and stormed the bus just before dawn. Two hijackers were killed in the raid and the other two were photographed being escorted away by soldiers.

Military censors suppressed the pictures but one Israeli newspaper, Hadashot, broke censorship and the government ordered an inquiry.

But before the proceedings began the inquiry commission said it could not determine who had struck the fatal blows, and the army's chief prosecutor decided to bring Gen. Mordechai before a disciplinary court rather than a military tribunal.

Ruling on the case Sunday, army reserve Gen. Chaim Nadel said: "(Mordechai) conducted the interrogation of the terrorists to obtain vital and immediate information in order to protect the lives of people near the bus."

"The threat to their lives, mainly from an explosion, was real and definitely plausible," he said.

"The blows Mordechai struck... were not excessive, taking into account he wanted to save the lives of civilians, soldiers, police and general security services personnel."

Yossi Sari, a parliamentarian of the left-wing opposition Citizens' Rights Party, said he was pleased with the acquittal. "But the ques-

tion remains: Who killed the guerrillas?"

Pathologists testified before the civilian panel that the hijackers probably died of skull fractures sustained while the bus was being stormed rather than from the blows dealt them during their interrogation.

Commerce chamber praises cabinet decisions on industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has praised the important economic decisions taken by the cabinet on Saturday to support and protect local industries and import and export procedures. In a statement issued Sunday, the chamber expressed appreciation for the government's keenness to implement policies to support local industry, encourage investment and revive the economic sector.

The chamber stressed that the final result of any decision can not be positive in the long-run unless efforts are unified and added that Jordanian industries should prove that they are capable of meeting consumers' need with good quality products at reasonable prices. The public, the statement added, should also encourage local industries because this will develop and improve their efficiency in the future.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet forms team for industrial talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has agreed on the formation of an official delegation, led by the minister of industry and trade which will visit Iraq for talks with Iraqi officials on the activities of the Jordanian-Iraqi Industrial Company. The delegation will comprise representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Trade, Planning, Energy and Mineral Resources in addition to delegates from the Social Security Corporation and the Pension Fund.

Masri hosts lunch for Algerian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Sunday hosted a lunch party in honour of Algerian Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Rahman Sbarit who has been transferred to another post. In a speech on the occasion the minister praised the good relations between Jordan and Algeria and commended the outgoing ambassador's efforts in promoting these ties. Mr. Masri presented the ambassador with a token gift on the occasion.

Committee to supervise meat distribution

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed a special committee to supervise the receipt and distribution of slaughtered animals which will be sent from Saudi Arabia during the Al Adha feast. The committee comprises the undersecretaries of the Ministries of Agriculture, Waqaf and Islamic Affairs, Social Development, Finance and Occupied Territories Affairs.

Obeid meets taxi association members

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid Sunday met with a delegation representing the association of owners of public taxis, taxi offices and domestic and external travel offices. The minister was briefed on the demands of the delegation members and on the problems facing taxi offices throughout the various governorates and districts.

Arab youth to visit Yarmouk Tuesday

IRBID (Petra) — Participants in the first national camp for pan-Arab youth, which was opened Thursday at Mu'ta University, will visit Yarmouk University Tuesday. The university has arranged a programme for the visitors who will be briefed by the university's president and a number of officials on the university's development and future plans.

ILTC director leaves for Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (ILTC) Ekram Al-Sayid will leave for Baghdad today to take part in the meetings of the company's board of directors. The meetings will start in the Iraqi capital on Tuesday.



Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed (centre), accompanied by Civil Defence Department officials, Sunday tours a civil defence centre in Amman (Petra photo)

Higher Education Ministry prepares 5-year plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education has prepared its 1986/90 five-year plan which includes a number of projects designed to upgrade the level of higher academic institutions in the country.

According to the plan, new buildings will be added to the University of Jordan to house the president's offices and departments for general administration and finance at a cost of more than JD 1 million to be spread over five years. Other projects included in the plan are building stores and flats to be let to merchants and students, constructing warehouses and workshops as well as a printing press and fire department which are to be built at a cost of JD 2.250 million.

The plan also provides for building flats to be let to university teachers and for providing facilities for the faculties of pharmacy and dentistry and for constructing laboratories and staff offices at a total cost of JD 600,000.

The plan envisages an expansion of the University Hospital and other medical centres affiliated to it, the establishment of a neurology centre, a centre for the examination and treatment of diseases and a centre for the treatment of tumours and research oncology.

Interior, justice ministers visit civil defence centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed and Minister of Justice Riyadh Al Shaka Sunday made an inspection tour of the Civil Defence Department and various centres in the Amman Governorate.

The ministers met with the department's director Lieutenant General Khalid Al Tarawneh who briefed them on the department's activities and programmes in various regions of the country. He also spoke about the projected warning system which is expected to become operational in two months time and which will serve factories and other institutions in the country. At present there are 47 civil defence centres in the country offering first aid, rescue and other related services. Lt-Gen. Tarawneh said.

Later, the two ministers toured the department's sections and inspected their work before proceeding to Jweideh south of Amman where they inspected a civil defence centre, its workshops and warehouses. Mr. Kayed and Mr. Shaka later called at the Amman civil defence centre at 'Ain Ghazal and met with officials and inspected the civil defence system there.

Egypt to assist Jordan with agricultural projects, training

AMMAN (Petra) — Egypt has agreed to dispatch experts to Jordan to help the country combat pests and diseases which affect plants, and will also supply the Ministry of Agriculture with potato, onion seeds and saplings, and certain fruit trees to be grown in Jordan, according to Dr. Ghabrial Al Asali, the director of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. Asali, who was speaking on his return from Cairo where he took part in meetings of a joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee, said that the Egyptian government has agreed to allow Jordanians to obtain training in Egyptian institutes on agricultural techniques and other related subjects.

According to Dr. Asali, agreement was reached on the formation of a technical committee comprising specialists from both countries to study the prospect of establishing a joint fishing company.

Electricity, water demand rises in 2-week heat wave

Meteorology Department predicts drop in temperature today

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The heat wave which affected Jordan over the past two weeks resulted in considerable increases in the consumption of electricity and water as the public switched on fans, drank more and tried to keep cool when temperatures hit a 60-year high.

Although the consumption of electricity rose considerably, measures were taken to ensure a sufficient supply of power to all regions, according to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

A JEA spokesman said the increase in power consumption was due to extensive use of fans, air conditioning systems and refrigerators with the total daily power consumption rising from 330,000 kilowatts to 367,000 kilowatts.

But, he added, the JEA continued to supply power to all parts of the country normally and without failure.

Water consumption during the heat wave also increased by between 10 to 20 per cent but 95 per cent of homes and businesses were not affected at all, according to Water Authority of Jordan Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani. He told the Jordan Times that the authority had to adopt a "crash programme," supplying an additional 10,000 cubic metres of water daily to the Amman area during the heat wave which lasted more than two weeks.

Temporary disruptions of water supplies affected only very high regions of Amman during the unexpected heat wave. Mr. Keilani added, "It is quite normal for people to increase their consumption of water in such a situation and the 160,000 to 165,000 cubic metres of water pumped daily to all areas in Amman proved insufficient to meet the needs of all homes and businesses, which prompted us to adopt a crash programme and increase the supply," Mr. Keilani

pointed out. He also said that his department had to carry on with its other water-related programmes as well as dealing with this unusual situation.

However, the heat wave now looks as though it is nearly over and the Meteorology Department expects temperatures to drop to 32 degrees Centigrade on Monday. The department's director, Dr. Ali Abanda said that the eastern parts of the Kingdom and the desert regions are likely to remain relatively hot.

Jordan has not witnessed such heat in terms of duration and intensity for the last 60 years and the wave has hit all regions east of the Mediterranean. Dr. Abanda added.

He told the Jordan Times that the thermal depression has gradually moved to the south east and that the accompanying hot air mass has now retreated south east. For the past week the depression centred over the central areas of the Arabian peninsula, affecting Jordan, other Arab countries and Turkey. Dr. Abanda said. The weather, he said, became milder on Sunday and is expected to improve further on Monday.

Majali opens scout camp at Dibbin

JERASH (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali Sunday opened a summer scout camp at the national park of Dibbin, near Jerash. The camp was organised on the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

In a brief speech to the participants, Mr. Majali said the Ministry of Education, which organised the camp, is keen on promoting the scouting movement in Jordan.

Director of the Extra Curricula Activities Department at the Ministry of Education Tayseer Arfa made a speech at the opening ceremony in which he said the ministry is sponsoring the work of scouts in schools.

At present there are 300,000 scout members at government schools who take part in national and religious occasions, celebrations and ceremonies held in the country, Mr. Arfa said. These scouts, he added, also carry out campaigns for blood donations, visit hospitals and offer help to old and needy people within programmes prepared by their schools in cooperation with the ministry.

The scouts and girl guides in Jordan have planted 200,000 forest tree saplings in the Kingdom and have helped farmers gather their olive harvest as well as helping the police organise traffic in cities and towns around the country, Mr. Arfa said.

He said the Ministry of Education has purchased 168 dunams of land at Dibbin park to set up a permanent camp for scouts and added that the ministry has provided the camp with all essential facilities. This is the second camp to be organised this summer and 120 scouts and guides are taking part in it, Mr. Arfa continued.

The camp's programme includes various sports and cultural activities and sports activities, Mr. Arfa pointed out. He said the Ministry of Education hopes to establish other similar camps in Karak, Mafraq and other regions of Jordan.

Towards the end of the ceremony, Mr. Majali distributed awards to scouts who excelled at various activities during the first camp in which 150 scouts and girl guides took part.

Murphy to report to Reagan and Shultz

(Continued from page 1)

peace process in the Middle East. It also reaffirms the friendship and understanding of the United States for Jordan.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri told reporters on Sunday that an American meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would contribute to the peace process.

"Things were not going as fast as we thought they would, but there is still a chance," Mr. Masri said.

Prime Minister Rifai told a press conference on Saturday that the proposed meeting had nothing to do with Israel, which had raised vehement objections to any talks excluding the Jewish state.

Mr. Rifai also said that during his first round of talks in Amman earlier in the week Mr. Murphy had not formally or officially demanded that any U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should lead to direct Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Mr. Rifai said Jordan stood firm on its view that an international conference on the Middle East, as called for in the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO, was the best means to achieve a just and durable solution. He ruled out any negotiations with Israel before the called-for conference and said Jordan would never make a separate agreement with Israel.

Mr. Rifai said some progress had been made towards the goal of the planned meeting between U.S. officials and a joint delegation. "But we have not reached a point where I can say that we are in total agreement," he said.

Mr. Rifai said the U.S. had not yet given a final response on seven Palestinian candidates for the joint negotiating team, from which the U.S. is to choose four, on a possible date for the proposed meeting.

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Jerash Festival: Helpful or harmful to the antiquities?

By Josephine Annaniri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Since its inception in 1982, the Jerash Festival has become the cultural event of the Near East. The first festival, attended by over one hundred thousand people was at the time the largest single event ever held in Jordan. The three subsequent festivals drew even greater audiences, with around 120,000 people attending this year.

But what damage can those thousands of visitors, plus their tents and heavy machinery needed to erect festival props, cause the delicate, ancient, and beautiful monuments of Jerash? And what protection does the site have from potential damage?

Dr. Adnan Hadidi, head of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, had several points. Firstly, he explains that Jordan was not the only country to use ancient monuments for festivals — Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece have all done so. "After the first Jerash Festival in 1982, a committee was established consisting of Mr. Hadidi, Mr. Seigne and myself to investigate any possible damage to the site and we found no long-term harm to the monuments," he says. But the committee observed "some minor injuries resulting from carelessness." He gives the example of felafl sellers allowing oil to splash on the stones. In the painting exhibition at the Zeus Vaults, they observed nails driven in to stones rather than into mortar and in the forum a few stones had been dislodged by trucks and lorries parked in the area.

"A report was drawn up and subsequently the Higher Committee issued strict instructions for future avoidance of such problems," says Dr. Hadidi. The committee also recommended the festival continue as it was not only an important cultural event for Jordan, but also created public awareness of our antiquities.

"Jordanians learn through the festival," says Dr. Hadidi "that such monuments are a living link with the past."

Archaeologists' views

For an archaeologist were generally enthusiastic about the

Jerash Festival and some had suggestions on safe-guarding the monuments.

Says Dr. Vincent Clark, head of the team at Jerash, "I like the idea of using the site for a festival, seeing the South Theatre and the Forum used for cultural activities brings them to life". However, Dr. Clark stresses that "damage is accumulative and the utmost care should be maintained". He has two suggestions. Firstly the organisers of the festival should be given some archaeological instructions on safe-guarding the monuments as "even the most careful, if untrained, can unwittingly cause damage". He says. Secondly, he suggests that the Department of Antiquities could oversee the preparations at Jerash for the festival.

Mr. Steven Hart and Miss Allison Mc Nutty, both working at the British School of Archaeology, are enthusiastic about the festival. "It makes the atmosphere alive," says Mr. Hart, "as in Roman times". Miss Mc Nutty believes that the site should not only be reserved for tourists and adds that the festival is an "excellent idea". Mr. Hart adds with a slight smile

Dr. Antonio Ostrasz, a Polish archaeologist, believes that the site is actually cleaner during the festival as "every day a large team of workers clean away rubbish and make the place presentable". In the previous year he was engaged on restoration work on an Ummayyad dwelling which lay outside the festival area "and which served as a rubbish dump and latrine", he says. This year, however, it was included in the festival site and it "remained tidy and clean".

Dr. Ostrasz sees no damage from cars as they are parked outside the old city and he maintains the festival is "basically beneficial".

Safety concerns

Dr. Roberto Parapenti, head of the Italian expedition at Jerash, has some reservations about safety during the festival. "Restoration works are not complete", he says "and at this stage I have doubts concerning safety". He believes that "ancient monuments should be conserved and restored

to a state readable to not only the specialists but the layman as well." However he points out "restoration should follow exhaustive documentation and careful planning of what to restore as once implemented it is often irreversible".

Dr. Parapenti says he has seen no real damage to the monuments during the festival. "However in the long run, the site may become like the Acropolis with paths built-up in which the viewer has to walk on to avoid damage," he adds.

Mr. Jean Dardenne, an architect working with the French team, had reservations about the rubbish left behind after the festival. Although it was cleaned during the two weeks, small items such as plastics, cigarette butts etc. remain lodged between ancient stones, he says. He does not believe that cars and trucks damaged the site in any way during the last festival.

Although future maintenance of Jerash during the festival remains largely in the hands of the organisers, each Jordanian attending the event does have a responsibility to the monuments too. Whilst festival organisers should scrupulously avoid taking heavy machinery on the site, citizens should also take their refuse with them and play their part in conserving the monuments. Then the Jerash Festival may well be enjoyed by many for decades to come.



The forum at Jerash with no crowds and excavation works in the foreground (J.T. file photo)

"neo-classists believe that ruins should be folies at the bottom of the garden," however, he continues, "if you reconstruct ancient monuments you might as well use them."

Dr. Clark and Mr. Hart both see potential damage, mostly from heavy machinery into the site. Miss Mc Nutty points out that there is no need to take heavy equipment into the old city as a dirt road behind the monuments can be used.

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Belgian ship hit

(Continued from page 1)

during between 1.7 and 2.0 million barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil and exporting 1.0 to 1.3 million bpd, oil industry sources said.

Most of the exports have been moved from Kharg by tankers chartered by Iran to supertankers moored off Sirri, to enable its customers to load out of range of Iraqi warplanes.

Oil and shipping sources in the Gulf said Saturday that any disruption to Iran's oil export capacity as a result of the Iraqi raid should become evident within a week.

Iran probably had enough crude at Sirri or on tankers en route for it to maintain supplies for about five days. Any drop in fixtures for tankers to load at the makeshift terminal would then indicate Iran had had to cut its exports, they added.

Kuwaiti newspapers said meanwhile Iran would make a grave mistake if it sought to retaliate against Gulf Arab states after the Iraqi raid on Kharg.

The sister papers Al Seyassah and Arab Times said in their editorials the time was now ripe to step up efforts for peace between the warring neighbours, and to restore cordial relations between Iran and the peoples of the region.

"Iran will make a grave mistake if it tries to take revenge," they said, adding Gulf Arab states were now able to react with twice the intensity they could before.

"And if Iran tries to take revenge it will open a wide front it is not capable of handling," by opening a new front, Iran will put itself into confrontation with the whole world as Nazi Germany did, and it suffered a crushing defeat."

Beirut ready for new violence

(Continued from page 1)

on Saturday, President Gemayel held emergency talks with his top military and intelligence aides.

Beirut Radio said Mr. Gemayel instructed them to "take measures that could bring about the least security to end the horrific series that spared no area and citizen without any differentiation between an innocent and a guilty."

Mr. Gemayel was also quoted by the radio as blaming the bombing on "foreign hands," which he did not identify.

Mr. Berru accused Israel of complicity, saying the attacks were aimed at "trying to punish east Beirut... because of its attempt to move away from the line

Israel had chosen for it since 1982."

"Relations among the Lebanese could never reach such a point of criminality... whatever the disputes and fighting," he said in a statement broadcast by Beirut Radio.

In South Lebanon, security sources said one person was killed Saturday night when Israeli troops and an Israeli-backed militia opened up machine-gun rounds on the village of Kfar Roumanneh, just outside Israel's self-declared "security zone."

The "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia also fired on the village of Yater for about 15 minutes, causing damage but no casualties, they said.

Abu Jihad assails U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

and the organisation's commitment to an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N. "Such a conference would only constitute the appropriate framework for working out a just and durable peace solution in the Middle East," he said.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Murphy's

visit to Jordan did not contribute towards any practical steps to realise our goals," Mr. Wazir added.

However, Mr. Wazir stressed that both Jordan and the PLO "are undaunted by the U.S. position and are determined to push ahead with joint moves to achieve a just and durable settlement that would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

King receives Crockett

(Continued from page 1)

"Later, the lobby managed to get \$3 billion in the form of U.S. aid to Israel with the help of their American congressional friends' increased efforts to release such a huge financial assistance."

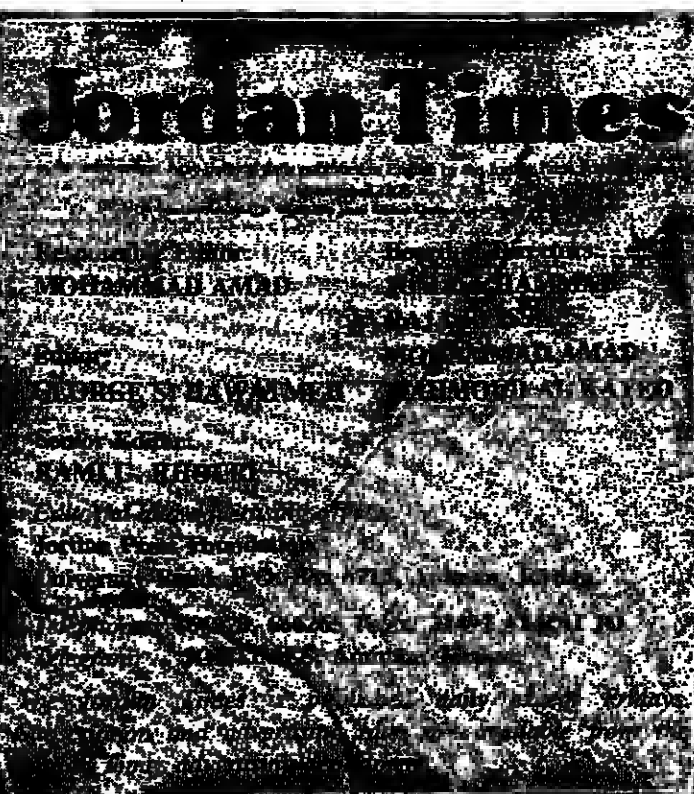
"I have refused to approve a motion in Congress that would have enabled the American government to appropriate additional financial aid to help Israel man-

ufacture military aircraft," he said. Instead, Mr. Crockett said, he urged Congress that such funds should be directed at and spent on opening new employment facilities for American citizens.

Members of the WAC briefed Mr. Crockett on Jordan's political position towards the Middle East issues and the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on joint efforts to solve the Palestine problem.



Crowds of people in the Forum during the Jerash Festival. Are they a threat to the antiquities? (J.T. file photo)



The lesson of Kharg

SCEPTICS did not believe Iraq could or would hit Iran's Kharg Island the way it did last Thursday, but Baghdad chose to prove them wrong. The Iraqi air force performed a great, neat job when it launched its surprise raid on the vital oil installations and went away without a single loss in aircraft.

The blow's impact on the Gulf war is yet to be measured. It is needless to say, however, that today we may well be witnessing a turning point in the almost five-year-old Iran-Iraq conflict.

The reason for this thinking is clear. Kharg is not only the lifeline of Iran's war economy; its safety also had always been a symbol of Iranian determination to carry on with this dangerous and bloody war. The island's incapacitation therefore must be seen as a crippling blow to the regime in Tehran which has stalked so much of its reputation and strength on its ability to export oil or exchange it for weapons of destruction.

To those of us who can remember, the Iraqi leadership on numerous occasions threatened to destroy Kharg if Iran persisted in its war-monger attitude towards the war. And when these warnings went unheeded, Baghdad decided that the time had come to take on Kharg. It did, but not without duly taking into account the possible spread of the fighting to other Arab Gulf countries and without any lack of knowledge about the implications of resorting to such a step.

Following the decisions of the Casablanca summit on the Iraq-Iran war, the Arab countries should back their words with deeds in supporting Iraqi efforts to end the fighting. The bombing of Kharg and other economic installations in Iran is but the first major step in moving towards that end. But it can surely be followed up with a collective Arab effort to tighten the noose around the source of danger from Iran.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan's policy reaffirmed

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai, in a frank and open meeting with the foreign press, emphasised the Jordanian position with regard to the peace process in the Middle East. He stressed that Jordan cannot act as a substitute for the PLO, that the dialogue with the U.S. administration is a prelude to an international conference on the Middle East, that there will be no direct talks with Israel before the said conference, that Jordan has presented names of persons to take part in the dialogue and that Syria and the PLO are very important parties in the coming negotiations at the international conference.

Mr. Rifai said all parties to the conflict should be parties to the peace negotiations as well.

This clarification of Jordan's position means that Jordan speaks only one language and adopts the same policy before the Arabs and before the United States and the world at large.

Jordan's position is not changed and will never change, and this fact should be understood by the American administration in order to open the way for a more positive pan-Arab action and should bolster solidarity among Arab states.

The U.S. administration is now invited to name a date and venue for the coming dialogue with the Jordanians and Palestinians because Washington is totally responsible for confronting Israel's adamant position. This is the last chance for peace and should not be wasted.

Al Dustour: Rifai clarifies Jordan's position

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai presented the facts to the foreign news media at a press conference Saturday. These facts represent the official Jordanian position towards the current issues of our region especially towards efforts being made to find a solution to the Middle East question.

These facts include among other things Jordan's adherence to its call for an international conference in which all parties concerned in the conflict can take part, as well as the U.N. Security Council's permanent member states.

These also include the fact that the planned dialogue between the U.S. administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian team should pave the way for an international conference and that Jordan, which rejected the Camp David agreement, will continue to be committed to the principles and the resolutions of the Arab summit meetings and will never conclude a separate peace with Israel nor will it act as a substitute for the PLO in any negotiations.

Jordan, Mr. Rifai said, considers the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should therefore speak for that people and decide on their future.

Mr. Rifai's statements to the press were a detailed presentation of Jordan's policies and all eyes are now directed towards the U.S. and its efforts. It is hoped that Washington will not miss this last opportunity for the establishment of peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Peace through international participation

THE PRIME MINISTER'S answers to questions put to him by the foreign press Saturday were comprehensive and contained analysis of the present situation and the expected dialogue with the United States over the Middle East question.

Mr. Rifai spoke about Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the projected international conference which he said should precede any Jordanian-Israeli talks and which should be attended by the PLO and Syria among other concerned parties.

The prime minister's replies to reporters' questions were clear and candid. He said that the dialogue with the United States should lead to the international conference that can present the best forum for making peace. He also said that Jordan will not hold a separate peace treaty with Israel nor can it act as a substitute for the PLO in any future negotiations.

Mr. Rifai said that Jordan awaited U.S. replies and approvals of names of persons to be involved in the dialogue and also a date and venue for the dialogue and other meetings preceding the international conference.

The prime minister made it clear that any peace would be comprehensive and that the conference should serve as the cornerstone for the peace process.

GUEST COLUMN

Land, real estate; what next?

By Mohammad Saleh Jabar

Recent Government decisions to revive and promote the role of the real estate and land sectors in Jordan raised a number of important questions among the public particularly as this sector is so significant to the economy.

These questions assume special importance since this sector had been regarded, by the public, as a "parasite," since land speculators have realised major profits during the country's economic boom in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

In fact, land trade in Jordan has not been given due study and analysis by specialists, planners or economists, though lands had been instrumental in attracting foreign currency transferred by Jordanian expatriates.

In addition, and in the absence of control and org-

anisation of land selling operations, a number of serious abuses and violations of the law occurred causing many innocent victims to bear the consequences.

The results had had their adverse impact on public confidence in this sector and on all those involved in the land buying and selling operations.

The only indicator that had been so far watched with keen interest was the volume of monthly or annual fees collected by the land department on buying and selling operations.

Whenever the fees increased in volume it was understood that everything was alright with the land and real estates sector and that the economic climate was propitious.

What happened next was that fees charged on the sale

and purchase of land was put up with the purpose collecting more and more revenues for the treasury.

Needless to say that the rise in land prices represents one symptom of inflation in any economy, and therefore, this rise was regarded as the cause of inflation and also its consequence.

A rise in land prices gives further value to the land in question, regardless of the benefits that might be obtained of it, which also in turn contribute to inflation.

Citizens, feeling a growing inflation and increases in commodity prices, revert normally to buying land and other fixed assets with the purpose of maintaining the purchasing power of their savings and safeguarding their capital. That is

exactly what happened in Jordan over the past few years when land formed a major attraction for all citizens, living here or abroad.

Land-trade played a very significant role in Jordan's economy, but the land and real estates sector failed to obtain due care and consideration matching the benefits obtained in the years of economic boom.

Many people believe that land trade in Jordan has created a class of wealthy people in our society who do not deserve the fortune they accumulated because they made no effort in making it, and also because they did not offer any productive services to the national economy.

This new rich class, they maintain, has instead contributed to spreading a new

form of "consumption behaviour" quite alien to the normal and traditional consumption patterns known in the country.

But unfortunately, this belief is not founded on a strong and sound basis because windfall profits have always characterised the economies of nations in all ages. Windfall profits remain a legal practice as long as these profits were made by way of legal means and as long as there were no proper income tax laws that could be applied at the time these profits were made.

Therefore, punishing those people for making windfall profits is out of the question, and the society can by no means deny this rich class the right to spend the fortune the

way it likes as long as the society respects each individual's freedom.

However, it should be said that land traders have not buried their fortunes in the soil altogether but they have used part of their wealth to improve their living standards.

The major part of their wealth has, undoubtedly, been re-invested in lands and real estates which now lie "stagnant" awaiting another land-trade boom, not expected in the foreseeable future.

Hence, we can say that "land trade" in Jordan brought about a proper means of and a new incentive for savings and that, in our view, is what the present government is aiming to achieve.

Kuwait fights against 'Lebanonisation'

Kuwait has managed to stay out of Arab factional disputes, says Kathy Evans, recently in the emirate. But after the bombing which left 11 dead, terrorists seem to be indicating that the "separateness" is over. Security is more overt as Kuwait fears becoming the Lebanon of the Gulf.

KUWAIT — When the bombs went off in two seaside cafes in Kuwait, leaving 11 dead and 89 wounded, analysts both inside and outside the country began to wonder whether the country was becoming the latest Arab playground for settling regional disputes. Diplomats and local newspapers alike are posing the question whether Kuwait is being "Lebanonised".

For 10 years, Kuwait and the Gulf states have been successful in immunising themselves from the factional disputes and confessionalism which plagued the rest of the Arab World. Even in the last six years, as aid quietly flowed to Iraq, Kuwait appeared safe from the consequences of openly supporting the war effort against Shi'ite Iran. Eighteen months ago, "Islamic Jihad" and other Shi'ite terrorist organisations put Kuwait and the Gulf region on notice that the period of separateness was over.

The message came with the truck bomb attacks on the American and French embassies and Kuwaiti installations in December 1983. It was a carbon copy of the attack mounted by Islamic Jihad in Beirut which killed 240 U.S. marines.

Kuwait subsequently arrested and sentenced 17 Arabs, most of them Shi'ites from Iraq and Lebanon. Alarmingly, some of the accused included Shi'ite Kuwaitis and stateless Bedouin — most were long-term residents in the country. Some had direct family

connections to the terror chiefs in Lebanon or alternatively were affiliated with groups openly financed by Iran, such as the Hizb Al Daawa, an Iraqi group dedicated to Islamic revolution in Iraq.

Kuwait bravely convicted the terrorists, sentencing three to death and the rest to long prison terms. But the spiral of terror had been set off, and when a Kuwaiti airliner was hijacked to Tehran by Lebanese terrorists, Kuwaiti diplomats on the aircraft found themselves the object of the hijackers' grisly attention.

The next attack — and surely the most traumatic for the Kuwaitis — came with the suicide car-bombing of the emir's cavalcade last May. By a miracle, the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad, escaped.

Since the attack on the emir and the cafe bombs six weeks later, Kuwait has not surprisingly turned into a city obsessed with security. Police road blocks spring up each day. Security guards routinely search people entering hotels, government offices and even shopping complexes. Some children's playgrounds have been closed, others are sparsely attended as Kuwaitis fear to gather in public places. Attendance has even dropped off at the Kuwait stock exchange.

Kuwait is also scrutinising its foreign community intensely, and since May thousands have been deported. Many are illegal Asians who have been in the country for years.

Police actions have unnerved the foreign Arab community, particularly its Shi'ite component which believes it has come in for special attention. Foreign Arabs say that after "what is your nationality?" the next question at police road blocks is "are you Sunni or Shi'ite?"

Senior officials in Kuwait, close to the Sabah family, say such police actions are "common sense" and that Kuwait is no longer going to accept "all the unwanted" in the Middle East.

"We are facing highly organised terrorism and we are only doing a bit of house cleaning," remarked one official. The number of deportations since May had not been more than 5,000, he added.

Yet despite the large-scale police actions, the Kuwaiti security services still have little idea who organised and carried out the bomb attacks.

Diplomats in Kuwait fear that the deportations will in themselves encourage more terrorist actions, for the web of hatred will be spread throughout Lebanon, Iraq and Iran. Kuwaiti officials agree that more bombings in the country or attacks on Kuwaiti officials and institutions outside are likely. Recently, the office of Kuwait Airways was bombed in Beirut. Threats continue against Kuwaiti diplomats overseas and no-one believes that the cafe bombs were the last.

Most Kuwaitis believe the terror is being directed at the country's democratic tradition. The cafe bombings, they point out, took place as parliament was discussing a cut in aid to Syria, Jordan and the PLO. Most pinpoint the Syrian/Libyan/Iranian alliance

and say that Iran has the most interest in destabilising the country.

The perception that the attacks derive from Shi'ite terrorist organisations has put the country's native Shi'ite community in a super-sensitive mood. Most Kuwaiti Sunnis, it must be emphasised, feel no sense of separateness from their Shi'ite fellow nationals — indeed in many ways the Kuwaiti nation has felt a heightened sense of unity since the bombings.

But the recent round of terror has opened a flood of self-examination in the local media about Sunni-Shi'ite relations. The ball was kicked off by a leading Shi'ite academic, Dr. Abdul Ridh Al Seeri, in an article in "Al Watan" newspaper which is replete with subtle references and code words.

Dr. Seeri claimed that "certain factions" in the country were trying to make the authorities hostile to one section of the population. "They forget that by doing so they are spreading the seeds of disension and fanaticism," he warned. "These people habitually blame this section of the community as if they were responsible for every crime and terrorist action in the country. They should remember that the more disension and hatred, the more are

the chances of terrorism being exported to our land. Those people are now wondering if Kuwait is becoming the Lebanon of the Gulf. This hypothesis could become a reality — it depends on our behaviour," he wrote.

Dr. Seeri touched a highly-sensitive chord in Kuwaiti society. The result, he says, was social and political ostracism and condemnation.

Many Sunni protest vigorously at suggestions that there is prejudice against Shi'ites in Kuwait, but others, made more frank by the bombings, point out that the spiritual leader of the Shi'ite is the Ayatollah Khomeini. Such spiritual leanings smack of disloyalty for those who closely identify the bombings as Iranian-inspired.

Shi'ites in Kuwait are equally outraged at the questioning of their loyalty. "Before the revolution we were agents of the Shah, now we are agents of the Islamic republic. How come they are considered more loyal than us?" asked one Shi'ite.

Foreign diplomats in Kuwait say that although prejudices have deepened between the two communities, the situation is still far from flashpoint.

Kuwait officials maintain that

"foreign hands" are behind the recent tension, principally Iran. "Iran is losing the war and so it is trying to split Lebanon. It thinks it can do the same here," remarked one member of the ruling Sabah family.

The government is fully aware of the dangers and has made certain moves to heal the growing rift. Newspaper editors have been instructed to curb their columnists on the subject of Sunni-Shi'ite relations and to emphasise national unity. Mosque speakers have been ordered to keep to government-prepared texts.

To some extent the problem has emerged because of Kuwait's tradition of free speech. Moreover, the country does allow a number of fundamentalist groups to operate openly.

But Kuwait's democratic tradition could prove the best safety-valve for inter-communal relations. These issues can be spoken about, and already are, in the country's national assembly which includes representatives from all sects and strains of Islamic thinking. Kuwait's democracy should prove an important shock absorber if the country experiences the trauma of more bombings — Financial Times news feature

Nyerere, a giant African statesman, steps down

By Michael Rank

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM — President Julius Nyerere, known to Tanzanians as the teacher and highly respected for his integrity, is bequeathing his successor an economic mess and policies he now regards as mistaken.

Mr. Nyerere is stepping down in November and handing power to his vice-president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Mr. Mwinyi faces a difficult task, not only in emerging from the shadow of one of Africa's most respected statesmen, but in coping with the country's worst economic crisis since independence from Britain in 1961.

Mr. Nyerere says he will stay on as party leader until 1987, a position from which he will retain great influence over the way Tanzania is run in the next two years.

There are those in Tanzania who say Mr. Mwinyi will need all the help he can get.

Many of the problems Mr. Mwinyi inherits stem from Mr. Nyerere's Arusha Declaration of 1967, a blueprint for wholesale socialism, which the outgoing president himself says was full of mistakes.

Socialism and self-reliance were the twin pillars of the Arusha Declaration. Years, and many social experiments later, Mr. Nyerere says "we made mistakes," particularly through the nationalisation of what were thriving private enterprises.

Despite the country's wretched economic health, Mr. Nyerere earned and kept a reputation in the developing world and in many Western countries as a man of integrity, intellect and charm.

When Mr. Nyerere travelled, he appeared a slight figure in his preferred two-piece safari suit, but his international stature was much bigger.

Corruption in Africa is endemic. The Mercedes limousine

and the Swiss bank account are the symbols of power, according to people who have been close to power in Africa since the continent started winning independence in the 1960's.

But it would be almost impossible to find one Tanzanian who believed that Mr. Nyerere had used his position since taking charge of the country in 1961 to enrich himself.

His candour was legendary. A year ago, elected chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), he urged African states to use the "power of debt", to renounce on their \$150 billion of Western loans.

"Africa owes \$150 billion. My country owes only a small fraction of that. But I wish we owed billions and billions of dollars, then we could get a better deal with our creditors," he told a news conference.

He was speaking in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, where the government was under fire from some Western states for importing some 68,000 cases of whisky during a famine for celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of its revolution.

Asked if Africa could do more to help itself, instead of relying on Western aid, Mr. Nyerere replied: "Of course. There are some African countries which cannot afford the whisky they import, but they still do it."

Mr. Nyerere's vision of Tanzania was moulded on the Chinese revolution, but his dreams of how the developed and developing world should relate was founded on the principle of interdependence and partnership.

"We are partners," Mr. Nyerere was fond of saying, arguing that the developed world could not do without the raw materials and commodities on which the third world depended for its foreign exchange.

Tanzanians said Mr. Nyerere tuned in to the world service of the



Julius Nyerere

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) every morning to listen to its breakfast-time report on trading in the world commodity markets the previous day.

It has been depressing news since the commodity boom of the late 1970's peaked. Since then, prices for Tanzania's coffee, cotton and sisal have stagnated in real terms.

So has output, according to government figures, and Western economists blame this on the lack of incentives in an economy in which the state controls all major commerce.

For several years Mr. Nyerere's administration, propped up by Western government aid of \$600 million a year, the highest per capita in Africa, has resisted an International Monetary Fund rescue package.

Negotiations with the fund are continuing and the dossier will be the most important document Mr. Mwinyi opens.

Mr. Nyerere said last year that Tanzania and the fund were close to an accord, but he refused to sign at the last moment because the IMF's rescue package involved conditions that would have led to "riots on the streets of Dar Es Salaam."



.....and here cometh the Mormons

By Galina Vromen

Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM. — When early Mormon Orson Hyde climbed the hills above Jerusalem, he could not have imagined that 144 years later his sect would be embroiled in bitter controversy with religious Jews.

Near the Mount of Olives where Hyde wrote a prayer for the restoration of Israel, work has begun on a \$15-million extension of the Mormons' Brigham Young University in Utah.

The centre has sparked heated debate between orthodox Jews who fear Christian proselytizing and municipal officials who say all religions should be welcome in the Biblical city.

Israel's two chief rabbis have condemned the building, now one third completed on a five-acre (two-hectare) plot near Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus, as "a terrible wound in the soul of the Jewish nation". They say it should be stopped.

About 7,000 ultra-orthodox Jews, in sidelocks and the full black coat of the 19th-century Hassidic sect, recently held a protest prayer aimed at stopping the Mormons from increasing their presence in Jerusalem.

"Teddy, go be mayor of Salt Lake City," read one placard referring to Jerusalem mayor Teddy

Kollek, who has thrown his support behind the university's extension in Israel.

Officially called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mormons see missionary work as an integral part of their faith.

But Brigham Young University President Jeffrey Holland has visited Jerusalem to deliver a letter to a parliamentary committee promising the centre will not be used to proselytize.

"I don't think anyone else has ever been asked to give such promises, but we're trying to be good soldiers about it and not be offended," he told Reuters.

The interior committee earlier resolved to try and stop the project. Its right-wing chairman Dov Shilansky told Reuters: "I don't have any faith in a Mormon promise not to proselytize. It goes against their religion."

Even city officials admit they are not totally convinced by the promises, but they regard other considerations as more important.

"It's our desire to have freedom of religion in Jerusalem," said city spokesman Rafi Davara. "Our liberalism is strong enough to be able to deal with any problem of missionary activity if it comes up."

The Mormons, who have run a programme out of Jerusalem for about 100 students annually since 1968, say they have gained vir-

tually no Israeli converts.

Holland said the university had to be distinguished from the missionary-minded church and that the centre was intended to teach about 200 Brigham young students for a semester in Biblical geography and Middle East politics.

Davara said the sudden religious opposition against the centre, in the planning stages for four years, must be viewed against the backdrop of a battle with ultra-orthodox Jews seeking to gain increasing political control in Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post echoed the view in an editorial, saying the Mormons faced no opposition when, complying with the law, they announced plans for the centre in newspapers last year.

"Suddenly, this year, the witch hunters have made the Mormons their bogey," the Post wrote.

The Jewish charity Yad Leachaim (Hebrew for a hand to a brother), heading the campaign against the centre, says the city should keep the prime lot overlooking Jerusalem of Jewish use.

"It's one thing for Jerusalem to be a place where all religions come and pray, but that's different from allowing the establishment of a missionary institute," said Moshe Dann, spokesman for the organisation.

Excavations unearth wealth of archaeological finds at Pella

Situated at the crossing of two important trade and communication routes, Pella in the north Jordan Valley flourished for the past 8,000 years. Rami Khouri, who has been very closely following the excavations at Pella, reviews the findings. Following is part one of a four-part series of articles on archaeological discoveries at Pella.

Text and Photos By
Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

PELLA — Pella, adjacent to the modern village of Tabaqat Fahl in the north Jordan Valley, may prove to be the single richest archaeological site in all of Jordan. Pella has been excavated since 1967 by a joint American-Australian team, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. The American team from the College of Wooster, Ohio, is headed by Dr. Robert Houston Smith, and the Australian team from the University of Sydney has been headed by Professor Basil Hennessy, Dr. Anthony McNicoll and Mr. Timothy Potts.

The "Greater Pella" area, comprising the main mound and the surrounding hills, plains and wadis, has been inhabited with few interruptions for the past 8,000 years. Excavations have produced architecture, tombs, pottery and other cultural artifacts

from the Paleolithic, Kebaran, Natufian, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze, Iron, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic periods.

Pella's long history of human occupation is due to several factors: A strategic location along two important ancient communications and trade routes — the north-south route linking Southern Arabia with Syria, and the east-west route linking Philadelphia (Amman) and Gerasa (Jerash) with Scythopolis (Beisan) and the Mediterranean coast; its mild climate, due to its location almost exactly at sea level altitude; year-round water from the Wadi Jirm, the nearby Wadi Hammeh hot springs, and other ancient springs in the immediate vicinity; and rich natural resources, in the forested hills to the east and the fertile agricultural lands of the Jordan Valley to the west. The main mound at Pella is located about three kilometres east of the Jordan River, from which it is separated by a series of

low rolling hills that probably added to its natural defences in antiquity.

Modern travellers to Pella

The first modern travellers to visit Pella were the Englishmen Charles Irby and James Mangles, in March 1818. In May 1852, Eli Smith and Edward Robinson visited the site and correctly identified it as ancient Pella, though a decade earlier the German geographer H. Klepper had produced a map in 1842 which identified Tabaqat Fahl with Pella.

The ancient city of Pella was already well known from some 100 references in historical texts. The earliest references in Egyptian hieroglyphic texts from the end of the Middle Kingdom, around 1800 B.C., refer to it as "Pih-lum". The ancient Egyptian Semitic name was partly preserved in the later Arabic name, Fihl, while the modern village nearby, Tabaqat Fahl, maintains the linguistic connection with the cities that existed here in antiquity.

Throughout the 2nd Millennium B.C., Pella is mentioned several times in the lists of cities conquered by Egyptian pharaohs, including Tutmosis III (c. 1475 B.C.), Amenophis III (c. 1411-1375 B.C.), Sethos I (c. 1318 B.C.), and Ramesses II (c. 1304-1237 B.C.), among others.

An Egyptian papyrus written in the first year of Sethos II (c. 1216 B.C.) mentions Pella and Rehoh as two towns in the northern Jordan Valley that were sources of wood used to produce chariot wheel spokes.

The first archaeological probes at Pella were made in 1958, when Robert W. Funk and H. Neil Richardson made two soundings in nine days on the main mound. Excavations and surface surveys in seven seasons since then by the joint Australian-American team show the site had been inhabited thousands of years before its earliest mention in the Egyptian texts.

The first evidence of human occupation is Stone Age artifacts at Abu Al Khaz, 1.3 kilometres north-east of Pella. Excavated artifacts show Abu Al Khaz was used during the Lower Paleolithic period (c. 1.2 million to 600,000 years ago). Stone Age hunters probably returned there seasonally to hunt elephant, deer, horse and other grassland species that flourished in the savannah-like terrain adjacent to open oak forests to the east.

Stone Age sites

The Pella area was inhabited throughout the end of the Stone



Small stone mortars and pestles from the Wadi Hammeh Natufian site

Age, and includes the remains of some of humankind's earliest experiments with permanent villages. Two adjacent Stone Age sites in the Wadi Hammeh, north of Pella, have revealed a Kebaran period campsite from around 17,000 B.C., and a Natufian period village from around 10,000 B.C.

At Pella itself, the earliest evidence of human occupation is pottery sherds and chert implements from the Late Neolithic period, between 7000-4300 B.C. These are thought to represent a true Neolithic occupation which Dr. Smith suggests "sprawled shallowly across the gravel mound above the spring."

Excavations have not yet reached the lowest occupation levels, which may one day produce architecture and more extensive cultural artifacts from the Neolithic village that almost certainly existed here.

By the Chalcolithic period (4300-3200 B.C.), a permanent settlement existed at Pella. Excavations have unearthed Chalcolithic structures on a hillside south of Tell Husein, the large natural hill that faces the main mound from the south. Several single-room chambers built dug out of the bedrock are thought to have been domestic structures, while other walled structures open to the west may have been work or storage areas, or animal stables.

The rooms were all cut back into the bedrock, forming relatively level platforms. They formed part of a larger terraced settlement that was occupied for a short period, perhaps



Anthony McNicoll (right) and Tim Potts review artifacts from a recent season of excavations at Pella

only several decades, in the middle or second half of the 4th Millennium B.C. The settlement shows no signs of having been destroyed, but appears rather to have been deliberately abandoned for some reason.

One-metre-high free-standing walls of unshaped limestone founded on bedrock were presumably topped by mudbricks, and the entire wall structure was held together by a plaster-like cement. The floors were of mud and plaster, and the back walls of two rooms had a 30-centimetre-thick plaster coat against the roughly smoothed bedrock.

The front halves of some of the rooms were punctured by dozens

of storage pits dug into the ground, some of which had plastered bottoms. The rooms are thought to have been roofed with a combination of wood and branches.

Botanical remains show the Chalcolithic inhabitants ate barley and wheat, pea, chickpea, lentil and olive. Animal bones included gazelle, cow, goat or sheep, and a large carnivore, possibly a lion. The chipped stone artifacts included chisels, fan scrapers, blades, axes, burins, and borers. Among the stone objects were a broken basalt bowl and grinding stones. The largely hand-made pottery included storage and household jars, fine ware bowls and small globular jars.



The engraved 'rock art' from Wadi Hammeh

Muslims flock to Mecca, Medina for annual pilgrimage

By Fouad Gawahri
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Hundreds of thousands of Muslims are covering the Saudi Arabia for this month's annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, one of Islam's most sacred duties.

Known as "Duyuf Al Rahman" (Guests of God), they travel to the Kingdom, where Islam was founded 14 centuries ago, by air, sea and land from as far as Australia and America.

Since the days of the Prophet Mohammed, who lived in Mecca and died in nearby Medina, Islam has spread through much of the world. Muslims now number an estimated one billion.

The Koran, Islam's holy book, stipulates that those Muslims who are able to should perform the pilgrimage of 'Haj' at least once in a life time.

There has been a 25-fold increase in the number of pilgrims in the past decade. Last year, more than two million Muslims from Saudi Arabia and abroad made the pilgrimage. The largest foreign contingent this year will be from Iran, which is sending 150,000 pilgrims.

Last month, Iran threatened to send no pilgrims, saying Saudi Arabia wanted to limit their number

to 100,000. But the two countries, at loggerheads politically and ideologically, later reached agreement.

There have been clashes in the past between Saudi police and Iranian pilgrims who staged noisy demonstrations, raising banners and shouting slogans in support of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

This year again, Tehran authorities have urged Iranian pilgrims to mix religious experience with political activism. The Saudi government, however, is determined to keep politics out of the pilgrimage.

Local authorities have been mobilised to meet the pilgrims' needs. "His Majesty King Fahd, custodian of the Holy Shrines, has issued directives to spare no effort to ensure maximum comfort for the guests of Allah," a Saudi official said.

Hundreds of health and housing centres have been set up, and potable water has been stored in large quantities because of the searing heat at this time of the year.

Newspapers publish special articles to help pilgrims, and Saudi television devotes daily programmes to the Haj and its rituals. The first ritual performed at Mecca is the "Tawaf", which

means moving around. The pilgrims, donning austere white cloth, turn round Islam's holiest shrine, Al Kaaba, seven times in an anti-clockwise movement.

It is towards the gold and silver-encrusted Al Kaaba, washed with rose water by the King or a member of the royal family shortly before the pilgrimage, that Muslims turn when they pray.

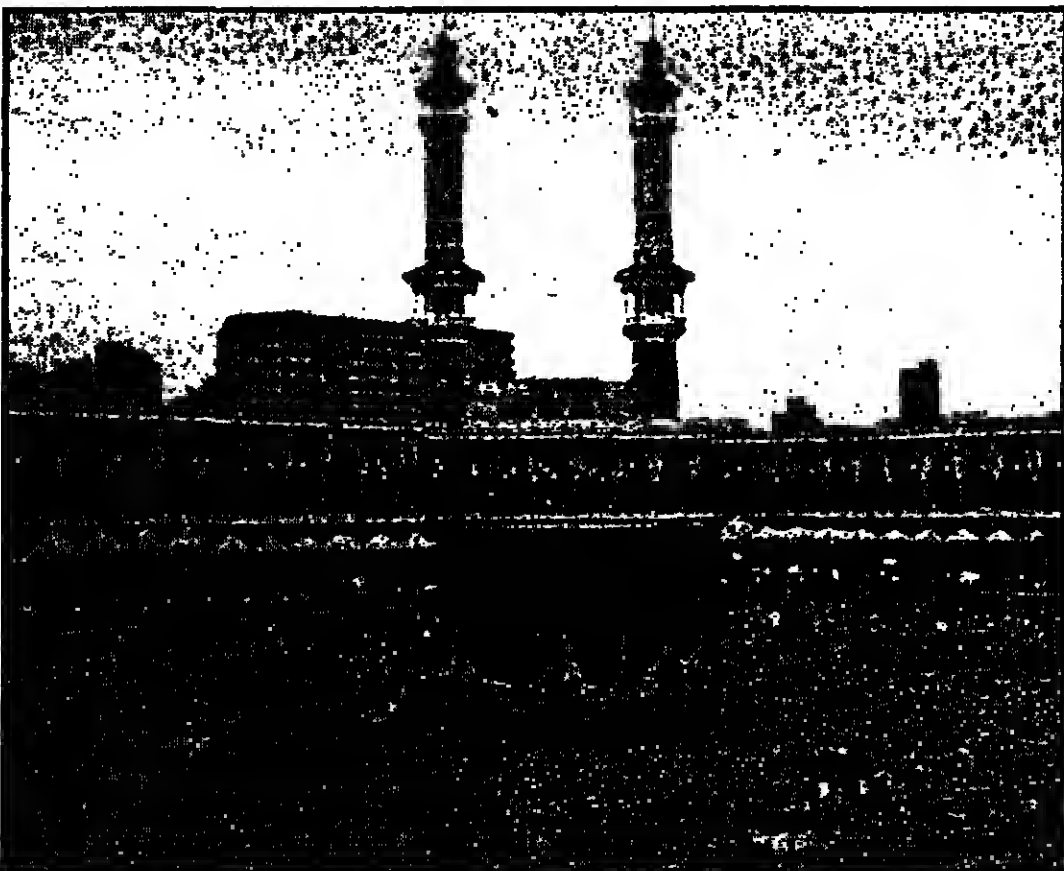
The climax of the pilgrimage, which includes a visit to Prophet Mohammed's grave at Medina, is on Mount Arafat outside Mecca where the pilgrims chant "there I am, oh god, there is no god but you."

The pilgrims then assemble in the valley where hundreds of thousands of sheep are slaughtered, a symbol of sacrifice.

In the past, the animals were burned on the site to avoid epidemics.

Now, pilgrims can buy a voucher which authorizes a Saudi company to sacrifice the animal on their behalf, and the meat is sent to poor Muslim countries and Africa's drought victims.

The scheme, launched two years ago, is carried out by the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank which issues the vouchers for 295 Saudi riyals (\$80) each.



Muslim pilgrims observe Tawaf, the first ritual of Haj upon their arrival in Mecca.

Death films become top home video sellers

By Michael Conlon
Reuters

CHICAGO — For summer entertainment this year, thousands of Americans are renting a pair of home video films which depict human and animal death — from "Carnage in Beirut to the Culling of Seals by Fur Hunters."

Almost entirely by word of mouth, the two films have emerged as the best-selling documentaries ever released for the booming home video market in North America, according to their distributor. They are so successful that a third in the series has been produced for release next year.

"Faces of Death" and "Faces of Death Part II" are 110 and 88 minutes respectively of slaughter and morbidity, ranging from a disemboweling during human autopsy to a man leaping to death

from a building.

The first of the two films is a re-run from Japan. It was originally released for theatre audience there in 1978, and played to packed houses, when controversy over "Souff" films was hot, said Jaffer Ali, sales director for Maljack productions, the films' distributor.

The two videos were put together by a west coast company, Gold Key TV, Ali said, adding he does not know the origins of the film clips used in the videos, or if all are authentic.

"We realise there are some people who will watch it for titillation, for the shock value," he told Reuters. "But the people who watch it cover such a wide spectrum that you can't generalise — doctors, lawyers and so on."

"I received a call this morning from a doctor who said he wanted

to show it to several of his associates. It's not some subculture that's watching. It's the everyday guy."

So far Maljack has sold 40,000

"We realise there are some people who will watch it for titillation, for the shock value." But the people who watch it cover such a wide spectrum that you can't generalise — doctors, lawyers and so on. I received a call this morning from a doctor who said he wanted to show it to several of his associates. It's not some subculture that's watching. It's the everyday guy."

copies of the two films to retailers who then rent them to home use customers. While the films can be bought, the bulk of the market involves rental, Ali said.

"They have outsold most of our theatrical features, with the exception of the Beatles' 'Hard Day's Night'. They have outsold 'Becker' (the Hollywood production

starring Peter O'Toole and Richard Burton) which won three Academy awards, by a margin of maybe five or six to one," Ali said.

"From the retailers we've surveyed its among their top 20 renters, and its been that way for weeks," he added.

While the films have not had the benefit of the kind of heavy advertising that comes with major motion pictures, they have become a hot item thanks to word of mouth and a burst of newspaper stories on the phenomenon, Ali said.

While parts of the films are devoted to such things as open heart surgery and the slaughtering of a steer with a throat slit, there is also human death.

"In 'Faces of Death II' we see the political face of death. We see victims of massacres in Beirut. We see the victims of Auschwitz and Dachau," Ali said.

"I really believe that the most deplorable thing is not the depiction of these events. It is that they actually happened. That is what is morally repugnant," he said.

If anything, Ali said, it is possible that the films sensitize people to death in a way that television or print news is unable to do.

"Most of the criticism we have received regards the animal cruelty. But the head of the Humane Society in Canada said he thought it could benefit the cause (of preventing cruelty to animals) because it shows how brutal it is," Ali said.

Some video rental stores have refused to stock the films, and Ali's company, which also markets a long line of classic and non-controversial films, has been getting letters accusing it of making money out of misfortune.

Ali said he does not know how long the craze will last. The films, he adds, are "not something you want to watch 20 times".

Randa Habib's

Spoils of heat

The terrible dog days that we had last week had left us all with a feeling of weakness. We suddenly got acquainted with a heat that we never tried before. Yet, one can endure a week or two of a heat wave but one need not endure the spoils that come with it.

Several of my readers called me and asked me to come over and see what dangers the heat wave, had brought into their areas. I did. In Wadi Seer, which of course includes the seventh circle, and in a particularly crowded street, I saw several "pools" that on a normal summer day attract hundreds of mosquitoes and flies. With the terrible heat, one can see the mosquitoes and flies that they have complained, but the municipality of Wadi Seer failed to attend to their complaints.

In Tia Al Ali, rubbish accumulated on the sides of the streets, under the sun, giving off a nauseous smell. People had problems opening their windows for a breeze as there was no fresh air, only a foul smell. Flies and mosquitoes had a wonderful life, with the dirt and the water in the streets they grew fat and strong.

However, when the municipality, on rare occasions sprayed the area it failed to warn children to say from the poisonous smoke. Instead the children played hide and seek in the white smoke.

Once again, I must ask: Does anybody at all in the suburbs care about the people who live there, or are they advised to "take over" the capital?

British forces network wins army of listeners

West German radio is so staid that many young people now look elsewhere for entertainment from the airwaves. Easter listening comes unexpectedly — from the British Forces network. Rupert Corwell reports.

COLOGNE — The much put-upon BBC may be smarting over cuts and disingenuous ministerial meddling in its affairs, while the shine has long since worn off private commercial radio.

But there is one British broadcasting service — and a government financed one to boot — which is doing very nicely indeed. The only thing is, it operates out of Cologne.

Recently, what everyone remembers as the British Forces network in Germany, but now grandiosely renamed the British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) — a division of the Services Sound and Vision Corporation — celebrated 40 years on the air.

Among the anniversaries endured in West Germany in 1985, four decades after the end of World War II, that of BFBS was low key, but indisputably one of the more cheerful. All that could be said to have marred it was a tinge of embarrassment over the network's very success.

In theory, BFBS is there to provide a link with home for British soldiers in the Rhine Army and the Berlin garrison together with their families, 160,000 souls in all.

In fact, its round-the-clock service, and breezy, unutilitarian style has won it a supplementary German audience running into millions.

Arguably, the £22 million (\$29.7 million) spent annually on the radio and its much less accessible TV sister-service represent an unrivalled invisible investment by Britain to secure goodwill.

Private radio is, moreover, feeding out an uncertain way here: BFBS has been bombarded with inquiries on just how it is possible to provide such a slick, 24-hour service with a staff in Cologne of just 50, only 12 of whom are U.K. nationals.

In fact, there is more to it than that. The record programmes and chat shows — interspersed with a few more soldierly items such as aviation reports and forthcoming British Army of the Rhine events — which originate in Cologne, are only part of the package.

BFBS's London studios, in Paddington, produce 50 hours of programmes a week, while the network can draw on BBC news bulletins, as well as the BBC's transcription service.

The end-product may not be particularly highbrow. But with 70 per cent of the target audience under 30, it is entertaining and informative: which is why an estimated 5 million Germans listen in too.

One unofficial study reckons that 10 per cent of all West Germans between 16 and 19 hear BFBS — and that despite the fact it can only be picked up in the old British Occupation Zone, roughly a 650 kilometre lozenge of territory stretching through the northern half of Germany from Aachen to Berlin.

These are figures on which,

understandably, BFBS prefers not to dwell. Bigger certified audiences mean higher copyright fees for material used, and that may be one smaller reason why German listeners are not put through on phone-in shows.

The main one, though, is practical, according to Mr. Richard Norton, BFBS's regional director at the service's unassuming headquarters in the opulent Marienburg district on the southern fringe of Cologne.

"There is no discrimination. It is just that if we had German callers, our primary British audience would over get through at all," he says.

But why has BFBS done so well? A crude explanation might be that it has never had much to beat. When forces broadcasting in Germany started in 1945 in Hamburg, domestic German radio, like the country at large, was discredited and in ruins.

BFBS provided one link with a hostile outside world — all the more so since typical offerings of the day, such as jazz and swing music, had been banned by Dr. Goebbels and the Third Reich as "decadent". Duke Ellington was among the early visitors to the Hamburg studios.

Today, of course, that has changed. Many Germans tune in because they want to learn English — it is an intriguing question to what extent BFBS and its U.S. counterpart further south have contributed to the invasion of Anglo-Saxon words into everyday modern German.

Others like the laid-back, unceremonious, sometimes self-deprecating style. Many simply consider BFBS more fun than their own radio.

BFBS may be under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence in London, and its terms of reference, precluding any comment on domestic politics in West Germany, may be laid down by the NATO Status of Forces Agreement.

But the fact remains that its disc jockeys, several of them refugees from floundering local radio in the U.K. despite the MoD identification cards they carry, seem to get their hands on the latest pop records a great deal more quickly than purely German stations.

Over the years, some of them have become household names here — latter-day successors to the Cliff Mitchelmoors and Raymond Baxters who worked with Forces Radio before moving back home.

German radio, on the other hand, can — with a few exceptions — be most politely described as staid and worthy didactic. Educative it may be, but entertaining almost never.

Young Germans, part of an ever-more internationalised culture, plainly want easier listening. If the homegrown product cannot provide it, then they will turn to BFBS — Financial Times news feature.

Whose computer is it?

By Robert Langen

BERLIN — The computer, with its all-pervading influence on our working and private lives, is generally felt to be an American invention because it was first industrially developed in the United States. But the world's first working computer was built by a German, Konrad Zuse, 75, from Hünfeld in Hesse.

As a young engineer he worked as a stress analyst at the Henschel aero works in Berlin and was tired of the repetitious columns of figures he had to transfer to drawings and blueprints. As a keen mathematician he designed the first programmed computer to make his work easier. A model of it is now on exhibit at the deutsches Museum in Munich.

It was the size of a schoolroom, worked with valves and lamps and

could automatically carry out 20,000 computations after being fed the basic data, which was considered sensational at the time.

Encouraged by his success, Mr. Zuse set up an engineering firm of his own in Berlin. But the war ended and German industry was grounded. So he sold some of his patent rights to IBM and others later to Siemens.

The Americans, and later the Japanese, made full industrial and commercial use of Mr. Zuse's ideas. Valves were replaced by transistors, transistors by microchips. Fingernail-sized semiconductor chips carry two million computations, not 20,000, and 20 million is the next target.

Mr. Zuse now paints for a hobby. He hopes the computer he helped to develop will prove a blessing to mankind — DaD.

Moroccans star in Cairo's athletics

CAIRO (R) — Moroccans Zobeida Laaioui, Sherifa Miskawi and Hussnia Darami won three gold medals Saturday night to put Morocco in second place behind Nigeria after the events of the third day in the African athletics championships.

Laaioui, 29, took the women's discus gold medal with a throw of 51.80 metres at her fourth attempt.

Her triumph ended in sorrow the career of African record holder Mariette Van Heerden of Zimbabwe who finished second with a throw of 50.14 metres.

Heerden has said she will retire after these championships. She admitted that Saturday night's

result was not what she would have liked for a finale to her 17-year throwing career.

"But it's all right. I am getting married in January and I want to have a baby. My prospective husband has been very patient and it's about time now," said Heerden, 32.

But despite the disappointment she must have felt, Heerden showed no sign of it on the rostrum,

applauding Laaioui who kissed the Moroccan flag.

"My African record (55.78 metres) will hold at least until the next Olympics," Heerden said.

Morocco's Darami ran solo shortly after the start of the women's 10,000 metres in which Egyptian Karima Farag was the only other entrant.

Darami opened a yawning gap early in the race and finished nearly nine minutes ahead of 15-year-old Farag, the first Egyptian ever to run the 10,000 metres.

The Moroccan received a standing ovation from the crowd when she crossed the line in 35 minutes 09.58 seconds and held

her arms triumphantly aloft for about 200 metres more.

Darami's compatriot Miskawi proved once again that she is Africa's best all-round athlete when she won the heptathlon Saturday night for the third time. Two other North Africans, Algerians Nasera Asheri and Yasmima Azizi, finished second and third.

Nigerian innocent Egbunike won a 200 metres heat to qualify for the final and Kenya's Sammy Koskel cruised through an 800 metres heat.

Egbunike's compatriots Mary Onyiah and Rufina Uba won their 200 metres heats to qualify for the final also.

Prost wins eventful Austrian Grand Prix

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost took his McLaren to victory in the Austrian Grand Prix Sunday — his fourth success of the season — and joined Italian Michele Alboreto at the top of the world drivers' championship.

Brazil's Ayrton Senna came second in his Lotus followed by the Ferrari of Alboreto, involved in a series of collisions on the starting grid which led to a restart.

Niki Lauda of Austria, the reigning champion who is to retire at the end of the season, looked set for a dream final appearance before his home fans when he took the lead from Prost, who stopped to change tyres, on the 26th lap.

But Lauda's McLaren suddenly lost power 13 laps from home and he was forced out.

"I lost my boost pressure. The engine didn't work any more," he said. "It makes you sick."

Lauda had surged ahead from the original start but a restart was ordered after a series of collisions on the grid after Austrian Gerhard Berger failed to get away in his arrows.

Andreas de Cesaris of Italy escaped unhurt after his Ligier flipped over five times on a left-hand bend. The car landed upside down and half demolished.

Agletdinova devastates 1,500 metres field

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet champion Ravilya Agletdinova devastated the women's 1,500 metres field on the second day of the European cup final Sunday as the home side launched a determined assault on both men's and women's titles.

Agletdinova left her seven rivals gasping in her wake after she took the lead from Britain's Christina Boxer 300 metres from the finish, powering across the line in three minutes 58.30 seconds to better her own world best for this year.

Boxer, who set the early pace, was well back in second place in 4:02.58.

Britain's Tom McKean confirmed his immense promise when he recovered from what had appeared to be a hopeless position to score a convincing win in the men's 800 metres.

McKean, who showed his in-

experience by getting badly boxed in early in the first lap, somehow fought his way out of the pack to record a meritorious win in 1:49.11.

The Soviet men's team, who led champions East Germany by just one point overnight, made a perfect start on another warm, sunny day.

Juri Tamm won the hammer with 82.90 metres then Sergei Usov scorched through the men's 110 metres hurdles in 13.56 seconds with Italian Dantele Fontecchio snatching second place from France's Stephane Caristan.

West German world champion Patriz Ig gave a commanding exhibition in his speciality when he won the 3,000 metres steeplechase in 8:16.14.

Ig, who missed last year's Los Angeles Olympics because of injury, headed 1981 World Cup champion and 1983 European

Cup winner Boguslaw Maminski of Poland with Olympic silver medalist Joseph Mahmoud of France in third place.

East Germany's world champion and record-holder Marita Koch took emphatic revenge for her defeat by Czechoslovak Jarmila Kratochvilova in the 1983 cup when she flashed to victory in the women's 200 metres.

Koch, clearly on edge, made a false start but it did not affect her performance as she demolished the field in a time of 22.02 seconds.

The Soviet Union's Elvira Barbasina was second in 22.70 and world 400 and 800 metres record-holder Kratochvilova

faded to sixth place.

Koch's male counterpart, Frank Emmelman, was equally dominant, taking the men's 200 in 20.23.

Czechoslovakia's world champion and 1980 Olympic silver medalist Imrich Buger won the men's discus with a best mark of 66.80 metres.

Briton John Herbert had an impressive victory in the triple jump with a leap of 17.39 metres. World champion Zdzislaw Hofman of Poland could finish no higher than fifth.

Faultless Mizser gains early lead

MELBOURNE (R) — Hungarian Attila Mizser took the early lead in the world modern pentathlon championship Sunday with a faultless performance in the riding event.

He scored a perfect 1,100 points, 16 more than second-placed Andy Jung of Switzerland, who incurred time faults.

Mizser was the 12th rider to tackle the tough, heavy course which was affected by varying weather conditions during the five-hour test. Competitors in the afternoon session had to cope with wet conditions and a rough course.

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RUNTHROUGH — Henry Weston, on a 22,530-kilometre worldwide marathon to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund, arrived in Singapore on Wednesday last week from Malaysia. Having moved through Europe and Asia since April 1, the 23-year-old Briton hopes to be back in London early next year after jaunts through Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States.

Woman killed as South African detentions continue

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A black woman died in South Africa's tense eastern Cape when she was run down overnight by a truck whose driver was fleeing a protest, police said Sunday.

Police fired rubber bullets and teargas at the crowd of blacks at Bedford and also intervened in other troubled black townships during the night. No other deaths were reported.

Police said eight more people were detained overnight under tough emergency powers imposed by the government last month in the eastern Cape and other areas, where blacks have been protesting against apartheid.

There were 152 detentions in the 24 hours to Saturday morning, one of the highest daily totals. A spokesman said a total of 946 people were being held and 1,022 had been freed.

More than 620 people have died in 19 months of unabated unrest in South Africa. International criticism of the situation has increased since President P.W. Botha's failure in a policy speech last week to meet expectations of apartheid reform.

As violence hit a number of the segregated townships, the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said Saturday that final plans were being made for a major strike in the nation's gold mines scheduled to start on Aug. 25.

Industry experts say they fear the strike, in the present climate in

black townships, could unleash yet more unrest.

The NUM, which says 230,000 of South Africa's 550,000 gold and coal miners will down tools, wants a 22 per cent pay rise. Mining firms paid 14.1 to 19.6 per cent increases on July 1.

General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa told Reuters that NUM committees were meeting this weekend to discuss the strike, but no talks were presently planned with the chamber of mines which negotiates on behalf of the mining companies.

More foreign countries Saturday added their voices to the world reaction to Thursday's speech by Mr. Botha which dashed high expectations abroad of a pledge of dramatic apartheid reforms.

South Africa's black neighbours attacked the speech with the semi-official Mozambique daily Noticias saying it was "without any kind of hope for an improvement in the internal situation in South Africa."

In Zimbabwe, Harare's Herald newspaper called it a recipe for war, while Botswana expressed disappointment.

In a detailed report of the latest unrest, police said one of Sat-

urday's victims died at Bethal in Transvaal province when a riot squad fired shotguns at a crowd throwing stones.

They said another black man died after a police patrol reacted to a petrol bomb attack at Worcester near Cape Town.

In Washington South Africa's senior envoy to the United States, Herbert Beukes, says Mr. Botha's policy speech last week signalled a major change in direction and has been grossly misunderstood.

"What he announced — and what is missing here in the media perception — was a major deviation from the political status quo," Mr. Beukes, Pretoria's ambassador-designate, told Reuters in an interview.

The envoy, named ambassador in June, said Mr. Botha had accepted the concept of political participation for blacks, the right of the black homeland to remain part of South Africa and citizenship for those living in these "national states".

"It is beyond my imagination and ability to understand how that can be seen as almost a retrogressive action," Mr. Beukes said.

But the speech, rejecting a one-person, one-vote political system and refusing to negotiate with black leaders including Nelson Mandela, brought condemnation even from moderate South African blacks.



MURPHY LEAVES: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is seen off at Amman's Marka Airport by Foreign Ministry Ambassador Tayseer Toukan upon his departure on Sunday after holding talks in Amman (Petra photo)

Pope asked to pray for S. Africa

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has asked visiting Pope John Paul II to pray for South Africa, where more than 620 people have died in racial violence in the last 19 months.

The official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said Mr. Arap Moi made the appeal when he met the Pontiff at the president's official Nairobi residence for hour-long private discussions Saturday night.

In reply, the Pope, on the sixth leg of a seven-nation African tour, said he would continue to pray for

Kenya and for the entire African continent, KNA said.

Neither of the men spoke publicly of the Pope's call, at a mass in Nairobi's sports stadium Saturday, urging Africans to shun artificial birth control, abortion and divorce, KNA said.

Mr. Arap Moi, a devout Christian, has urged Kenyans to adopt family planning and has said each family should limit its offspring to three if the country is to continue to feed itself and stem a rural exodus to cities that has created huge shanty towns.

Earlier this year Mr. Arap Moi suggested that civil servants who had more than three children should not be entitled to maternity leave. The average Kenyan woman has 6.5 children, according to government estimates.

The government is anxious to curb the four per cent annual population explosion because less than 20 per cent of the country is arable, and the 19 million population could double by the end of the century.

The Pope will fly to Morocco for a brief visit on Monday.

Filipino opposition plans 2 rallies

MANILA (R) — Two years after the murder of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the groups he had hoped to unite are so badly split that they plan two separate rallies to mark the anniversary of his assassination.

His widow Corason Aquino, 52, has been thrust into the uneasy role of bringing the opposition together although she disavows presidential or political ambitions and says her priority is the removal from office of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Many believe only she has the dynamism, personality and public trust to rally the moderate, non-Communist opposition against Mr. Marcos in the increasing likelihood of an election before the scheduled date in 1987.

The sometimes violent mass rallies and demonstrations that nearly toppled Mr. Marcos in the months after Mr. Aquino was shot have flickered out although his name is still invoked.

Sen. Aquino's younger brother Agapito, better known by the nickname Butz, was catapulted into politics in the months after the murder, courting arrest in confrontations with police.

But even he has backed away from groups that formed around him, largely because they have been taken over by the militant left.

Two rallies are planned for Aug. 21, the anniversary of the day Sen. Aquino was shot at Manila airport — either by an alleged Communist gunman named Rolando Galman or by the military guards assigned to meet and protect him.

One civilian and 25 soldiers, including three generals, are on trial for their alleged involvement in a plot to kill Sen. Aquino and Mr. Galman.

Marcos party plans action against opposition MPs

MANILA (R) — The ruling party in the Philippines, stung by an opposition bid to impeach President Ferdinand Marcos, says it is considering retaliatory action against his foes in parliament.

Political affairs Minister Leonardo Perez was quoted by newspapers Sunday as saying the opposition had failed to prove its corruption charges against Mr. Marcos that he was looking into the possibility of bringing a perjury case.

The impeachment move failed on Tuesday when the KBL voted it down in a parliamentary committee, saying it lacked form and substance.

Nearly 50 opposition members of parliament had signed an official complaint against Mr. Marcos and declared under oath they had personal knowledge that he had acquired expensive properties outside the country.

The complaint also said Mr. Marcos had appointed illegally his brother-in-law Benjamin Romualdez as ambassador to the United States, and that a decree issued by the president giving him powers to alter budget appropriations was unconstitutional.

Under the law an elected official cannot be appointed to any post unless he is a member of the cabinet, Mr. Garcia said. Mr. Romualdez, who was elected governor of Leyte province in 1980, was not "appointed" but only "designated" as ambassador.

The opposition is expected to decide its next move before parliament ends its recess on Aug. 26.

No sign of bomb found on Air India

LONDON (AP) — British air safety experts have found no evidence that a bomb exploded aboard the Air India Jumbo Jet which crashed into the Atlantic on June 23, killing all 329 on board, a leading official has said.

"There is no positive evidence yet to suggest that a bomb was to blame," said Geoffrey Wilkinson, head of the Ministry of Transport's Accident Investigation Branch at Farnborough, south west of London.

"To get such a catastrophic breakup of an aircraft as strongly built as the Boeing 747 would require a very large device and one would therefore have expected to have found some evidence of it," Mr. Wilkinson said.

But the most likely explanation for the crash was a bomb, he added.

The British unit was invited by the Indian government to help analyse flight recorders recovered from the plane 2½ weeks after the disaster.

The recorders were taken to India and analysed with the assistance of U.S. experts, but they did not yield a cause of the crash.

The plane was on its way from Montreal, Canada, to Bombay, India, when it plunged from its cruising height of 31,000 feet (9,450 metres) so suddenly that the crew did not radio a distress signal.

The team was concentrating on analysing a "sharp-edged bang" lasting one-quarter of a second, which brought to an abrupt halt

Tamils pull out of Bhutan peace talks

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Tamil separatist guerrillas announced they were pulling out of peace talks with Sri Lanka and returning home Monday.

A statement Sunday by the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) alliance of four major groups conflicted with comments by Sri Lanka that talks were expected to resume in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan.

The statement said the groups were pulling out because of alleged atrocities by the Sri Lankan army.

The Sri Lankan government Sunday refuted Tamil militants' claims that security forces massacred 200 civilians and accused the rebels of sabotaging peace talks on ending the island's ethnic crisis. But an official spokesman in Colombo said he expected negotiations to resume Monday.

Information Minister Anandadasa de Alwis told a press conference here Sunday that the claim of a massacre of Tamils Saturday in eastern Trincomalee district "is a total invention."

Negotiations between the Sri Lankan government and five Tamil militant groups collapsed Saturday when rebel leaders walked out of talks in Thimphu, capital of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan. They broke off discussions to protest alleged massacres and threatened to renew their armed struggle for an independent homeland for the Tamil minority.

"I think the talks will resume tomorrow (Monday) in Thimphu," Mr. De Alwis said, but he did not elaborate. Official sources indicated that feverish efforts by the Indian government probably were successful in persuading the Tamil groups based in Madras to join the talks brokered by India.

Mr. De Alwis also denied rebel claims that security forces massacred 200 civilians on Friday in Vavuniya, saying that soldiers killed only 19 civilians, not 21 as previously reported, in retaliation for a guerrilla land mine explosion.

"It is clear from the sequence of events that the rumours relating to massive killings of civilians by armed forces had been deliberately set afloat in order to break off the talks at Thimphu," Mr. De Alwis said.

District officials in northern Vavuniya and eastern Trincomalee, meanwhile, reported Sunday that hundreds of Sinhalese and Tamil civilians were fleeing their homes out of fear of Tamil terrorist attacks.

Hindu Tamils comprise about 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 15 million people, the majority being Sinhalese-speaking Buddhists.

The information minister told reporters that Tamil militants had repeatedly violated the cease-fire.

Prince's life "is not all a bed of roses"

LONDON (AP) — Prince Charles says he has everything he needs materially but his life is "not all a bed of roses."

In an interview with the Sunday Times, the heir to the British throne said he worried "a great deal about the responsibilities and everything else, trying to do the right thing, to have as balanced an approach as possible," to life. "I always think I'm in an awkward position because, obviously, I've got all the things I need. I can't complain in any way. But obviously there are disadvantages to the position at the same time... So it's not all a bed of roses," he was quoted as saying. Prince Charles said he felt frustrated that he couldn't become personally involved in the actual field work of Third World charities. "My only problem, of course, is that I'm untrained," he said, "so if I was working in an African or an Indian environment or a developing country, I'm not sure I'd be much help — because I've never built a wall or anything, or a house. But one could try."

India bans export of human skeletons

NEW DELHI (R) — India has banned exports of human skeletons which earn the country millions of dollars a year but have led to accusations of body snatching. During an emotional debate on the measure tabled in parliament's lower house, a government member said one trader had exported the skeletons of 15,000 children during the past few years. Indian Finance Minister Vishwanath Prasad Singh ended the debate by announcing the government had decided to reimpose a ban on exports of human skeletons and skulls by 13 licensed firms, all based in Calcutta. Mr. Singh said former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi first imposed the ban in 1967. It was later lifted by the Janata Party government, which was in power from 1977-79. During Congress (I) member Kali Prasad Pandey said about 50,000 skeletons were exported each year from the poor and heavily-populated eastern states of Bihar and West Bengal.

Mechanic drives train to fetch a bottle of vodka

WARSAW (R) — A hot and thirsty Polish mechanic has been arrested after driving a train to fetch a bottle of vodka from a friend. Kurier Polski newspaper reported. The man was caught staggering near a railway depot in Zgierz, central Poland, and explained that he was suffering from stress because of the hot weather, the newspaper said.

China approves 2nd pop performance

PEKING (R) — The Chinese government has given approval for a second international rock group to perform in the country following the tour of the group Wham. In April, an Australian diplomat was said. He said the Australian group, Men At Work, would play a series of concerts in China's major cities before the end of the year. The exact dates would be announced later. The Wham Tour gave Chinese audiences their first real glimpse of a "top forty" Western pop group in action. Analysts said the fact that a second group had been invited indicated that the Chinese government no longer viewed Western pop music as being indiscriminately degenerate.

'Women are more prone to illness'

LONDON (R) — A British court has ruled that women workers were more prone to sickness than men, giving insurance companies legal backing for charging them more for health cover. The sex discrimination case was brought by London dentist Jennifer Fender, whose insurance company charged her 50 per cent more than a man in the same circumstances. But Judge Denis McDonnell ruled in favour of the insurers. "There is overwhelming evidence that a substantial loading is justified," he said. The judge added, however, that there was no satisfactory evidence as to why women should need more sick leave. Most British insurance companies charge women more than men for health cover, but less for life cover on the grounds that they tend to live longer.

Reagan prepares for diplomatic moves

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan is preparing for a busy few months of diplomatic and domestic policy moves as he recovers from cancer surgery at his ranch.

Mr. Reagan, at 74 the oldest president in U.S. history, arrived at the ranch high in the Santa Ynez Mountains outside Santa Barbara, a week ago for a three-week holiday.

Because of colon cancer surgery on July 13, Mr. Reagan has limited his activities to walking, reading official documents and receiving reports from senior aides.

White House officials with him at the ranch are putting together a schedule that includes a summit

with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva in November, a speech to the United Nations in October, and a lot of domestic travel to push a tax reform programme and efforts to persuade Congress to accept government spending cuts.

Mr. Reagan will spend a few days in Los Angeles this week and is scheduled to return to the ranch and then fly back to Washington on Sept. 2.

Aides say Mr. Reagan has had little to do with the scheduling conferences that have been run by White House Chief of Staff Donald Reagan.

"We want him to recover completely from his surgery," one sen-

ior aide said of the operation that removed a malignant growth from Mr. Reagan's colon. Mr. Reagan also had a minor skin cancer removed from his nose earlier this month.

The president last week read a number of papers to prepare for the summit with Mr. Gorbachev but has not yet received an extensive briefing on the new Soviet leader and Kremlin policies.

The White House said as he flew to California that the meeting — his first with a Soviet leader since he took office in 1981 — would deal with arms control as well as world trouble spots and U.S.-Soviet issues.

Thatcher's helicopter narrowly misses collision with BA

LONDON (AP) — A Royal Air Force (RAF) helicopter with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher aboard narrowly missed colliding with a British Airways (BA) jetliner last month at London's Heathrow Airport, two newspapers reported Saturday.

The Boeing 757, carrying 126 passengers, was taking off at 221 kilometres per hour when it was forced to abort its takeoff to avoid colliding in flight with Mrs. Thatcher's helicopter as it was landing, the reports said.

Mrs. Thatcher's 10 Downing St. office confirmed that an incident involving a helicopter and a jetliner did occur at Heathrow on July 25.

The office would not provide details, but Mrs. Thatcher's deputy press secretary, Jean Caines, told the Associated Press: "The prime minister and her party were not aware that anything was amiss."

Mrs. Thatcher left Monday for a two-week vacation in Austria.

According to the Sunday Express and the Mail on Sunday, the near miss occurred as Mrs. Thatcher was being taken to Heathrow to board a flight to Washington.

She was on her way to attend a two-day conference of the International Democratic Union, a conservative political group.

In their early editions available Saturday night, the newspapers said the RAF Puma helicopter was coming in for landing when it turned into the flight path of the jetliner, which was gathering speed for takeoff.

The Sunday Express said the jetliner's pilot, Capt. Peter King, slammed both engines into reverse-thrust and applied full power to the brakes to halt the speeding aircraft.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE TALE OF THE TEN OF SPADES

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous deals. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ 754
♥ KQ9
♦ AKQJ6
♣ 63

WEST
♠ A22
♥ 86
♦ 74
♣ AKJ95

EAST
♠ 109
♥ 75432
♦ 1083
♣ 1072

SOUTH
♠ KQJ63
♥ AJ10
♦ 952
♣ Q4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

The Ten of Spades was appearing before the Arbitration Board of the Association of Playing Card Manufacturers. It was his contention that he was being unfairly treated by another member of the Association, the Eight of Spades.

In an impassioned plea to the board, the Ten stated his case. "It is seldom that we tens, the lowest of the honor cards, achieve something noteworthy in our own right. And I consider it unethical of my

associate, the Eight, to claim credit for my play.

"Not that he and his owner did not play their part in the scheme of things. Indeed, I am prepared to admit that it was brilliant defense on the part of West that enabled me to play my role. Nevertheless, without me, there would have been no dazzling defense.

"Our opponents had reached four spades on the auction shown. There was nothing unusual about the auction — it would have occurred at most bridge tables. West realized that his partner was not going to produce anything in the way of high cards, so the only place to establish the setting trick was in the trump suit.

"Accordingly, West cashed his two top clubs and then did what many might consider a bridge crime — he gave declarer a ruff-and-suff by leading a third club. Declarer ruffed on the table and led a trump to the nine, jack and ace. West continued with his brilliantly conceived plan by giving declarer another ruff-and-suff, only this time my owner also ruffed with me — a classic up-suit. Declarer was forced to over-ruff with the queen, and now the Eight of Spades was promoted to the setting trick.

"After the game, the reporters hovered around the Eight's locker. The next day, the newspapers were full of his exploits — and not even so much as a passing mention of me.

"I do not begrudge the Eight his moment of glory. I only feel that he could at least have acknowledged my part in this affair, and I think a public apology is in order."